PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,492.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
6-30 P.M.				
22nd Aug	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10519
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6322
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6325

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9021		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	3rd Sept. 1908
CUMBRA	5,686	Bover	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	9th Oct, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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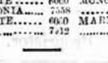

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
HITOTOPU MARU	..	K. Soto	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGUSHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	..	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

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NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 20th Aug.	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY 24th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 29th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
18th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	8,886	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	8,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7583	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	21st Aug.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	T. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug 08.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	9,124	5th Sept "
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,109	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is a restored *vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsinling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Port Arthur	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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" 24 " " " " 38

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THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

Contain the full **LIPP STEEL FRAME** cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many **GRAND PIANOS** of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

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For 12 months, per month Rs. **136-4.** For 24 months, per month Rs. **72.**

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:
K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
BOMBAY, 7.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 7, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

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QUALITY.

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BOMBAY ADDRESS:
23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WHOLESALE ONLY
TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES,
FRESH PROVISIONS.
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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Braving up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereso ever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvey, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, disturbances, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, bronchial cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of nerve and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE MANUEL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8 Bond Street, Cheapside, London, E.C., or of Agents for India.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. Bombay.

These medicines were discovered and introduced under the name of VETARZO, by Professor Johnson, the well known Brain and Nerve Specialist, whose world renowned Pamphlet on Nervousness, entitled "Common Sense in a Nutshell," can be had free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 17th August, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

FOR information about the RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1908, apply to Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus.

H. C. RADFORD, *For General Traffic Manager.*

BOMBAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company is prepared from this date to exchange every four Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each, of the above Company, for one Consolidated Share of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

BOMBAY, 18th AUGUST, 1908.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING Co., Ld.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on 18th day of August, 1908, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Incometax, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Macmillan Buildings, Hornby Road, on and after Monday, the 24th day of August, 1908, to those shareholders, whose names are standing on the Register on 17th day of August 1908, on presentation of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

BREUL & CO., Secretaries & Managers,

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO., LD. BOMBAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1908.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 254 of 1905.

In the matter of the Petition of HAFIZ ABDUL HAFIZ, lately carrying on business as Commission Agents with HAFIZ ABDOOL RAZAK, under the name of Khudabax Abdool Razak and now unemployed, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of September, One thousand nine hundred and eight, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and five, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon. Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvents said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said sixteenth day of September, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.

Dated this twelfth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and eight.

W. J. HOWARD, Ag. Clerk of the Court.

COURT HOUSE, CLERK OF THE COURT'S OFFICE, Fort, Bombay, this 13th day of August, 1908.

CHEAPEST SHOP FOR

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND **MILITARY STORES.**

FRESH STOCK! FRESH STOCK!!

OOSMAN JAMALL,

101, CHUCKLA STREET, BOMBAY.

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DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Babu Devi Prasad, *Jitoura*,—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayn's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
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As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

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's supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists. Insist on SAVARESSE'S

EXPERT FAILED TO CURE HIS ECZEMA

Had Suffered Six Years—Face Badly Affected—Dared Not Go Out when Air Was Raw—Cuticura Proved Only Remedy—Also Cured Ringworm on Girl's Arm.

CUTICURA REMEDIES TWICE SUCCESSFUL

"I found three cakes of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent ample to clear me of eczema, with which I had suffered for six years. It was the face principally that was affected and latterly I scarcely dared show myself out of doors if there was the least rawness in the air. I tried two or three doctors, also a chemist who was supposed to be an expert on eczema, but they did not seem to cure me permanently. Also the same box of Cuticura Ointment cured a pretty bad case of ringworm on a girl's arm that I persuaded her to allow me to dress with it. G. L. Monro, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, May 11, 1907."

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Of Skin-tortured and Disfigured Babies Should Know

That warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, and chafings of infants and children, and afford rest and comfort to worried, worn-out parents, when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, Natal, etc.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Rs. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Terms and references given.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co 66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA,

Established since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus **WILKINSON'S** *Thomas Wilkinson* *are upon every GENUINE bottle.*

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation. Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD. HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 2 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK, APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA. CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg. Bombay. Karachi. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo Penang. Tampong (Perak). Ipoh (Perak). Melan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kwala Lumpor Bangkok. Batavia. Soerabaya. Macassar. Cebu (Philippines). Hongkong. Foochow Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at such rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the deposit.

OFFICE HOURS—10-0 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG, AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld., Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon. Telephone No. 838.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,** and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"APENTA" R.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, competent MACHINERY SALESMAN with good Home and Indian experience. Good remuneration to really first-rate man. Applications should be made by letter stating full particulars of past experience with copies of testimonials.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD., 33, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, moveable and immoveable properties, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, 18, Bank Street, Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE, Proprietor.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS, PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS, DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS, Cheapest and Best.

BURMAH PETROL, Drives your Car Furthest.

BURMAH MOTOR OILS AND MOTOR GEAR OIL, Save all friction in your Car.

BURMAH CANDLES, Burn brightest and will not warp.

BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND, for Lamps.

BURMAH KEROSINE PICTORIA BRAND for Oil Engines.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BURMAH OIL CO., LD., SHAW WALLACE & CO., *

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo 8 cases of opium, 10 dogs, 18 cattles and 45 deck passengers.

THE steamer Singu 1912 tons, Captain W. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon. with kerosine oil in bulk.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,352 tons, Captain W. Scroggie, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

B I M S Northbrook..Lt. B. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
B I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
B I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
B I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In the Stream.

B I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 18.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie.....The Bombay Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta.....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Stoney .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorme Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hatimai...2384 Peters.....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Ross.....M M & Co
Landaura.....2157.....M Mackenzie & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowsai Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nadir.....2041 Wright.....T M & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Shah Nawaz....2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathblane...2829Smith .....
Singu .....1912 Jones .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B H ndoo...	3156	Groves...	Hull...	22-8	Finlay Muir & Co
D&E Devanha.	4785	Hide.	Shanghai...	19 8	P & O Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere...	Busreh	30-8	B & P S N Co
K Umzumbi	2138	Miller M'borough		24-8	W & A G & Co
L Sabarmati.	524	Mahomed	Repairing	NF Bo	S N Co Ld
M Alavi....	2324	Hill	Jeddah ...	14-9	B & P S N Co
N Warturm	3127	Fdumall	Hamburg	25-8	W & A G & Co
N Merton Hall....	2777	Prowse	Newport	28-8	K N & Co
O Ahmadi....	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports...	25-8	B & P S N Co
Q Reichstag	1319	Jacobson ...	Z'bar	21-8	A Strandes
H W V D					
Dwarka.....	759	Cutbush...	Busreh...	..20-8	M M & Co
Lhasa	936	McDiarmid...	Karachi	21-8	M M & Co
M W P D					
Gird....750		Andeasin	Singapore	20-8	F F Campbell & Co
H W P D					
Bahaduri...	829	Fakeera...	M'goa	19-3	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562 Findlay. A'wp 25-8 K N & Co
2 Massilia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 Heathdene...2277 Tippett.....N F .....
7 Ras Issa 2442 Parett Hull 25-8 W & A Graham & Co
8 Totomi Maru. 2464 Winekler. Kobe. 18-8 N Y Kaisha
9 Arcadia.....3513 Valentine ...Aden 22-8 P & O Co
12 Oceana 3507 Hayword Shanghai 1-9 P & O S N Co
15 Waroonga...1609 Bamber Busreh ...24-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Abbotsford, s.....	Scroggie	Calcutta, Aug 5
17	Singu s	Jones	Rangoon, Aug 5
	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Bussorah, Aug 8

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Bulimba s	Chappel	Persian Gulf &c
	Capri s.....	Dominico ...	Hongkong, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar &c.
" Nadir, for Calcutta &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Gouverneur left Seychelles for Bombay on Sunday morning the 16th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kageshima Maru, left Moji for Hongkong yesterday.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Yetorofu Maru, left Colombo for Bombay and is due here on 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Vorwaerts, from Bombay, arrived in Hongkong on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
26	Kintail	Calcutta
Aug.		
7	Overdale	Calcutta
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
11	Kylfels	Antwerp
12	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS AUG. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—9 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 35 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 12 bales wool, R Rampurtap; 65 bales cotton waste, R Ruttonji; 2 bales wool, Talati; 93 bales wool, E Shivji; 33 bales wool, A H Mowji and Co; 15 bales twist, W A Graham and Co; 13 bales wool, C 125 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy.

FOR MANCHESTER.

4 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Umzumbi s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 31 1-2 cwts sandalwood tacha and powder, G Girdharidas; 209 cwts turmeric H Jetha: 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—15 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 5,803 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros, and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed Hall Holl and Bombay Co.

Ras Issa s—400 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krausi.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—220 bales cotton, Glozebrook Tejpal and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwt linseed; 1,023 cwt rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—261 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkhart Bros; 150 bales cotton wast, C Herrid and Co: 4.620 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 212 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton waste and fly, L Hariram.

Ras Issa s—205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umzumbi s—101 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 90 cwts turmeric, V Madhowji; 500 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co.

Warturm s—2,523 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 110 bales cotton, Volkort Bros; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,020 cwts ajmaseed, Worman and Co: 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimji, 5,002 cwts poppyseed, E D. Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,135 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 580 cwts poppyseed and 1,260 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton Glade and Co; bollams, 840 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts myraG Madhowji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Warturm s—1,400 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 501 cwts poppyseed. E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru s—50 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

Devanha s—125 bales twist Pherozesha B Petit and Co; 63 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 136 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 174 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co; 98 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5½ chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 200 chests opium, Pherozesha B Petit and Co: 40 chests opium, A E J Abraham: 184 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist C Bhowanidas and Co; 5 chests opium, G Kedarmul; 1 chest opium A E J Abraham; 2 chests opium Pherozesha B Petit and Co; 10½ chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 3 chests opium G Gumanmul; 104 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 8 chests opium, J Sumirmul; 14 chests opium, G Shobhagmul; 138 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 162 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 211 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 203 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co.

Totomi Maru s—190 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—201 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th August.

324.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant:—

To-day Tuesday 18th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 p.m.

Thursday 20th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 21st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 22nd Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

325.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 20th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th August.

1. There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall at 6 p. m. this evening,

2. On Wednesday the 19th instant the Squadron will parade at Bandora Station at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Marching Order, Swords and Ration-bags, without breast-plates and wallets.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil.	...			
Teheran ...	17	1	25 p. m.	1	18
Suez	17	2	35 p. m.	0	24

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 156G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—August 13, at "Waverly," Bangalore, the wife of St. Clair Johnson, of the Kulhutty Estate, Santaveri, of a daughter.

WALLIS—August 14, at Nungumbaukam, the wife of Mr. Justice Wallis, of a son.

DARLEY—July 19, at Lucknow, the wife of H. St. Clair Dayley, Offg. Head-Assistant, Commissioner's Office, Lucknow, of a son.

GARSTIN—August 5, at Lakhimpur, the wife of E.L. Garstin, Indian Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DACOSTA—August 14, at the Asst. Superintendent's Quarters, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, Madras, Gerald Eardley Dacosta, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dacosta, aged 14 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 3-52m., 3-55a.; Low water, 9-36m., 10-20a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a. m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, August 19.—Banks closed: Hindu holiday. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs Poona, home. "B" Team vs. Customs, away. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water, 5-2m., 4-48a. Low water, 10-53m.; 11-24a.

Thursday, August 20.—Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 6 p.m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 6-28m., 5-55a. Low water, 0-34a.

Friday, August 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 8-3m., 7-22a.; Low water, 0-41m., 2-9a.

Saturday, August 22.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, "B" Team vs. R. I. M. Docks, home. Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m.; High water 9-12m., 8-42a. Low water, 1-48m., 3-17a.

Sunday, August 23.—10th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 10-1m., 9-36a.; Low water, 2-44m., 4-4a.

Monday, August 24.—Empire Theatre Bandmann, Opera Company, 8-30p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-39m., 10-16a. Low water, 3-30m., 2-36a.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Mankeshwar Fair will be held to-day at Reay Road, and will continue for two days.

FOUND IN A STREET:—On Sunday a Hindu, name unknown, was found lying in Broach Street, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died while he was being taken to the G. T. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd instant, Supplemental mails will be closed at 6-30 p.m. on the 23rd idem.

ACCIDENT IN A STEAMER.—Victor Leelcon (22), a French sailor, employed on board the s.s. "Sydney," now lying in the harbour, was working in a hold on Sunday, when a slink struck him on the right arm and fractured it. He was removed to St. George's Hospital for treatment.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL GRADUATE.—Dr. Kaikhosru Rustomji Dalal, an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, had proceeded to England for further medical studies. We hear that he has now obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine (D.T.M.) after keeping terms at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. Dalal secured the top rank among the successful candidates.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D, and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:

Overture.....	Tancredi ..... Rossini
Characteristic Piece.....	The Mill in the Black Forest.. Eilenberg
Fantasie	On Popular Works of ..... Edward Griegs
Valse.....	Jeunesse Doree ... Waldteufel
Selection	The Gondoliers ... Sir A. Sullivan
Capricho Espanol	Moraima ..... Gasper Espinosa

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. "Olympia."

The Anchor Line Steamer "Olympia," outward bound is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 21st instant, with following passengers:—

Dershaw, Lt A T	Kibblewhite, Mr A E
Farrell, Mr H P	Wally, Mr
Hole, Capt F B	

GENERAL CHANOINE, an ex-Minister for War in France, takes in the "Gaulois" the suggestion that, following on the Anglo-Russian Agreement, France and England should join up the railways of Turkestan and British India, an operation which he considers entails no more difficulties than in the connection of the French railway system with the German, Swiss, and Italian systems. The shortest route between London and Calcutta lies to the north of the Caspian Sea and less than 4,000 kilometres of line would complete the connection. General Chanoine reckons the cost at about £40,000,000 and calculates that the international express train would pass from one end of the line to the other in about eleven days.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The Bay current has given nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Bengal and Chota Nagpur and local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The rainfall, due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon, has been nearly general in Submontane Punjab, Rujputana, Orissa and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local in Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Bombay and the Deccan. Only isolated falls occurred in the United Provinces and Upper Burma.

Owing to the area of relatively low pressure in North Gujarat, Mount Abu again had exceedingly heavy rain.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Saugor Island and Calcutta, one inch; Sambalpur, one and a half inches; Chaibassa and Manipur, three-quarters of an inch; Rawalpindi, three inches; Srinagar, one and a half inches; Mount Abu, eleven inches; Deesa, Surat Sutna and Sholapur, one inch.

Skies are generally, moderately to heavily clouded, and in North-West India, the air is damper than usual; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Gujerat and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Upper Burma, East of North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central India and the Central Provinces, and isolated falls in the rest of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th August was 29·711 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	58·02	55·30	55·06	42·16
Monday, 17th August....	2·00	2·10	1·99	0·87
Total.....	60 02	57·40	57·05	43·03
Up to same date last year...	88·08	91·60	92·89	95·08

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 17.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	2·15	53·15	30·41	86·58

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH AUGUST 1908.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Gingelly being sown.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Agra.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Cawnpore.—Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grain suffering from too much rain.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants wants fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain and want fine weather. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery. Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Showery.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Break needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain and want fine weather.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing backward.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 17th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has received 2·51 inches of rain and Ambala 0·16 inch. Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and in the north Punjab but are moderately so elsewhere. Humidity has generally increased and is in excess nearly everywhere. Maximum temperature is lower than usual in the Central districts and normal over the rest of the division; the minimum is normal except at Rawalpindi where a defect of 5° is reported. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·18in. of rain and Mainpuri 0·78in. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal. Winds are north-esterly at Agra, easterly at Mainpuri, and south-westerly at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana, the chief amounts being 0·75 inch at Kotah and 0·27inch at Jaipur. Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and heavily overcast over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is normal at Jacobabad and low at the other stations; the minimum is equal to the average except at Jacobabad where it is higher than usual. Winds are northerly in Upper Sind and southerly to westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in West Central India, Gujarat and Cutch, the largest amounts being 0·45 inch at Neemuch, 1·19 inches at Deesa, 0·51 inch at Ahmedabad, 0·90 inch at Surat and 0·28 inch at Bhuj. Skies are heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is lower than usual in Gujarat and the southern districts of West Central India and normal elsewhere; night temperature is normal over the whole division. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0·19inch of rain and Amraoti 0·17 inch. Skies remain heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature continues generally in defect but the minimum is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·87inch Marmugao 0·31 inch and Karwar 0·66inch. Skies continue heavily overcast in the north and moderately clouded in the south. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen, but the only falls of importance are 1·07inches. at Sholapur and 0·46in. at Belgaum. Skies are heavily overcast in the north Bombay Deccan but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is equal to the average or in defect; the minimum is generally normal. Winds are south westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure has moved westwards and now covers Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, West Central India and Rajputana. Rainfall has been general in Rajputana and Gujarat and on the West Coast: elsewhere only local falls have occurred. There has been an increase in the precipitation on the West Coast and in Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana; local rain in West Central India. A few falls may occur in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Sind.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire(16th)	94·1	83·6	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (16th).....	90·8	82·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	99·8	83·0	...	5·05
Rawalpindi	90·4	70·1	2·51	33·90
Lahore	90·4	79·2	...	21·33
Sirsa.....	91·3	78·6	...	17·94
Ambala	91·0	77·0	0·16	13·26
Delhi	89·7	79·7	...	28·49
Agra.....	91·0	79·5	0 09	25·66
Mainpuri.....	91·3	78·3	0·78	17·63
Jhansi	87·5	76·5	0·07	21·02
Cawnpore	91·9	76·5	0·02	18·16
Allahabad	92·1	79·5	0·18	20·61
Jacobabad	106·1	87 3	...	2·40
Karachi	83·0	76·5	...	5·19
Ajmer	78·9	75·2	0·10	?
Jaipur	85·2	76·1	0·27	20·96
Kotah	82·0	76·6	0·75	31·72
Bhuj.....	91·6	?	0·28	9·24
Dwarka	84·3	78·2	0·03	11·06
Veraval	79·7	76·3	...	19·32
Rajkot	85·4	74·7	0 05	15·92
Bhavnagar Park.....	85·5	76·5	...	20·43
Surat	89·1	74·6	0·90	39·47
Ahmedabad	81·6	75·7	0·51	24·77
Deesa	80·3	72·9	1·19	33·88
Neemuch.....	79·0	70·2	0·45	20·34
Indore	76·6	71·1	0·03	22·34
Jubbulpore	82·0	73·8	0·01	37·25
Sangor	80·6	72·5	0·07	24·20
Hoshangabad	81·1	72·4	0·19	27·68
Khandwa.....	80·2	74·1	...	14·06
Akola	79·7	71·6	0·04	22·64
Amraoti	78·3	71·3	0·17	20·57
Nagpur.....	83·1	73·1	0·03	31·90
Chanda	83·0	75 0	0·14	42·89
Raipur	83·2	74·6	0·02	30·36
Bombay	82·1	75·4	0·87	43·03
Ratnagirl.....	83·6	76·4	0·10	64·46
Mormugao	83·5	75·2	0·31	95·32
Karwar	83·8	?	0·66	120·66
Malegaon.....	79·4	71·1	0·02	8·98
Ahmednagar	85·4	69·0	0·02	6·42
Poona	77·0	64·2	0·11	11·58
Sholapur	83·3	69·4	1·07	10·11
Belgaum	87·2	69·2	0·06	3·97
Aurangabad.....	75·3	66·6	0·46	48·26
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·7	68·7	0·10	11·32
Hyderabad	86·9	73·2	...	29·08
Mangalore	85·8	70·7	0·12	14·52
Calicut.....	82·7	74·4	0·89	126·06
Cochin	82·8	73·6	0·30	85·76
Colombo	85·7	76·3	0·81	63·98
Masulipatam	86·0	77·0	0·02	7·58
Bellary	94·8	73·6	0·97	10·92
Cuddapah	92·0	75·3	...	1·69
Madras.....	98·2	73·6	...	4·15
Bangalore	93·0	81·0	...	5·19
Coimbatore	84·6	63·3	...	6·16
Trichinopoly	89·9	70·3	...	1·99
Negapatam	99·1	77·3	...	3·01
	98·4	79·0	...	6·18

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SULTAN'S PUBLIC WELCOME.

Enthusiastic Crowds Surround his Carriage.

For the first time since the granting of the Constitution, the Sultan left Yildiz Kiosk on August 1, and went to the Hamidie mosque, nearly a quarter of a mile from the Palace.

This event had been eagerly anticipated, and an enormous crowd collected in the vicinity in an area to which access has been forbidden for fifteen years. The troops, composed of Turks, Arabs, and Albanians, restrained the impulsiveness of the people with a gentleness which excited much notice.

The Sultan was received with uninterrupted cheering. At first he was pale and a little uneasy but he was soon smiling, and, standing up in his open carriage, he saluted the crowd.

The ladies of the Imperial harem and the princesses headed the procession, escorted by eunuchs: then came the great officers of State, and then the Sultan.

The Palace gardens were invaded by the crowd, who eagerly climbed the trees in their desire to see the monarch pass.

On returning from the mosque the Sultan went three times to one of the windows, and made signs that he wished to speak, but he was received on each occasion by such tumultuous cheering that he was unable to gain a hearing.

At a subsequent reception of the Diplomatic Corps, the French, Italian, and Persian Ambassadors congratulated the Sultan on his reception. In reply, the Sultan stated that he wished the new Parliament to assemble as soon as possible.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN BENGAL.

Explanatory.—This report deals with the area sown and prospects of the early crop, and furnishes information also regarding the progress made in the sowings of the late crop.

Character of the Season.—The early cotton crop which is generally sown before the rains is important in the Sonthal Parganas, Sambalpur, Manbhum, Singhbhum and Ranchi.

Sowings were normal except in Manbhum, Angul, Palamau and parts of Monghyr, where they were late owing to want of rain. The weather conditions have been generally favourable, Bankura, parts of Midnapore and of Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas excepted, where prospects are not good. A little damage has been done to the crop by caterpillars in Sambalpur.

The chief late cotton-growing districts are Saran Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Singhbhum and Cuttack. Sowings were normal and the prospects of the crop are reported to be fair so far.

Area Sown.—The area sown with early cotton is estimated at 40,506 acres, against 35,341 acres finally returned in the previous year.

It is not possible now to estimate the area that will be put under late cotton during the season, as sowings have not yet been completed.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MACEDONIA.

The "PIONEER":—The political student must indeed be exacting who does not find in the Macedonian imbroglio sufficient scope alike for his acumen and his imagination. The attempt to construct from the daily telegrams a plausible theory of the course of events in the vexed region, resembles the pastime of cutting out and pasting together the distracted paper limbs of a competition animal. It is therefore a pleasure when a valid hint regarding the trend of things in the Balkans can be obtained from an authentic source, such a source, for example, as the "Vossiche Zeitung," a sedate and reputable Liberal organ of the Berlin press, which, for many years now, has made a strong point of the political complications of the various States of the peninsula. This paper recently published in five instalments a secret Bulgarian Report on the affairs of Macedonia, and added the assertion that a high Bulgarian functionary of State, who had made an official tour through Macedonia, was its author. Since the document is remarkable for a wild fanaticism by no means calculated to raise the "prestige" of the foreign policy obtaining at Sofia, the confirmation of the official nature of its authorship by the Bulgarian Government, and the assurance of the later that a number of politicians have been provided with complimentary copies, have rendered it the more note-worthy and valuable as a vehicle of the Bulgarian point of view. A tolerably careful perusal of this "farrago" of revolution, terrorism, murder, and manslaughter, implicitly endorsed by the Government's "dementi," enables the reader to extract the main points of the argument, and to draw perhaps more accurate conclusions than he possessed before as to the value of the humanitarian appeals so often made to the Powers by certain of the artless sufferers. The anonymous statesman responsible for the Report is refreshingly frank. The principal necessity on which he lays weight is that of keeping Europe under the impression that spontaneous outbreaks of popular indignation against a tyrannical administration, and not artificial intrigues of foreign devising, are the causes of the persistent trouble. European diplomacy backed by public opinion is the aid desired by the Report, but the Bulgarian official is of opinion that the organised bands of liberators sent "over to Macedonia to help us" are too clumsy for the political delicacies which the moment demands. He therefore advocates the formation of very small bands of ten or twelve men, which can as easily be formed as they can be dissolved, and can more readily effect the desired end by the frequency of the disturbances caused by them and telegraphed in due course to the European press. We have no doubt that plenty of valid reasons can be found for objecting to the presence of the large patriotic bands, which have been known to attack a Bulgarian village on the mere ground of familiar intercourse with a neighbouring Greek settlement, and to carry out executions of villagers when the organisation contributions have not been forthcoming in full. We cannot blame Bulgarian peasants for applying in many cases for protection against the liberating Committees, and for adopting Mahomedanism to free themselves from the Christian guardians provided for their benefit. But when we find the same patriotic politicians, who cry out to Europe in the name of humanity to put an end to the atrocities, engaged by their own admission in organising such bands as can best effect them, we realise that certain aspects of the Macedonian problem are stil beyond us.

HIMALAYAN RIVERS.

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In Part III of their sketch Colonel Burrard and Mr. Hayden describe the the rivers, lakes and glaciers of the Himalayas and Tibet. Of the rivers familiar to us in the Punjab only the Indus and Sutlej rise beyond the main Himalayan chain for between these the great range is unbroken; the Indus possesses the largest basin of all the Himalayan rivers, the Sutlej standing fifth. Both the Jhelum and the Chenab have larger catchment areas than the Ganges though the discharge of all three is equal; the Beas is greater than the Jumna, but the Ravi is one of the smallest. In all cases the discharge varies enormously, the "maximum" being usually a hundred times greater than the "minimum," that of the Indus for instance varies from nine thousand to a million cubic feet per second.

The Jumna at one time probably flowed to the Arabian Sea and it is surmised that its course like those of the Ghaggar and the Sutlej was changed by the shifting sands of the Rajputana desert. The first in order of the Punjab rivers and the youngest in age is the Sutlej which rises near, and probably from, the holy lakes of Manasarowar. Flowing westwards it enters an extraordinary canyon, 3,000 feet deep, through the plateau of Tibet, comparable with the famous canyons of Colorado; emerging near Shipki, it plunges again into a gorge which pierces the Laskar Range at the base of Leo Porgial whose twin peaks hover 12,210 feet above it. Continuing in this magnificent gorge it receives the icy waters of the Spiti river at a spot of almost unexampled grandeur, and thus swollen, becomes a furious torrent dashing over its rocky bed through Bashahr to the plains. The enormous precipices, sometimes perpendicular walls 6,000 feet high, which bound it are too well-known to travellers on the Chini road to need further mention here. It is curious that this great river which pierces in succession the Laskar, the Himalaya and the Dhanladhar ranges should be completely turned aside by the upstart Siwaliks below Bilaspur. Of all the rivers in the Punjab, in India and perhaps in the world, the Beas possesses the most beautiful mountain basin; rising just below the Rohtang Pass, it crashes over the Ralla falls and plunges into the gorge of Koti, "a vast chasm enclosed on either side by a precipitous barrier of rock, in places almost touching." Emerging from this nearly subterranean passage, it tumbles in never ceasing cascades through the beautiful valley of Kulu, and finally collecting its affluents, the Parbati racing from the unsurpassed scenery of Manikam, the Sainj rushing down from its inaccessible mountain source and the transparent Tirthan meandering through the forest-clad slopes of Seoraj, it makes a fitting exit through a precipitous defile in the Dhauladhar into Mandi State.

The Ravi rises close to the Beas in the seldom visited rock basin of Bara Bangahal, whence it escapes through an inaccessible gorge into Chamba, and then passing close under Dalhousie, it pursues a somewhat uneventful course to the plains. The Chenab rivals the Beas in the grandeur of its basin, though it cannot approach it in the beauty of its scenery; it rises in two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga, on the slopes of the Baralacha pass in Lalul. The Bhaga tumbles down 8,500 feet in 60 miles before it meets the Chandra, which has a longer course of 115 miles through the wildest scenery in India, "Solemn mountains clad in eternal snow lying on its either flank." The Chandra Valley is noteworthy for two things, the great Shigri glacier, one of the largest in the Punjab, Himalaya that extends right down to the bottom of the valley, and the stupendous cliff at Gondla over 10,000 feet high, which has been described as one of the grandest natural sights in the world. The Jhelum requires little description, it is dull and respectable, its valley is green and fertile, and all that the economic mind would wish, it is navigable and has a commercial air which its neighbours lack. Its beautiful scenery has already received full recognition and there is nothing new to add.

The Indus is the Indus, unique and incomparable. Other rivers may pierce a mountain range, the Indus passes and repasses as it listeth; other rivers tumble and hustle ovor rocks and cascades, the Indus pursues its equable and gentle course through the Himalayas to the plains; other rivers may be trained, dammed and diverted, the Indus cuts its way through plateaux and mountains, through deserts and cities; other rivers hasten to the sea with a rapid fall, the Indus drops gently a foot, and later, six inches to the mile. If the Sutlej boasts of a precipice of 12,000 feet, and the Chandra of 10,000, the Indus hides away in Gilgit one of nearly 17,000 feet. The actual source of the Indus has probably by now been definitely dermined by Sven Hedin; it was at one time supposed to be the Gartangchu which flows by Gartok, and it is amusing now to read Cunningham's triumphant refutation of the rumours of a northern branch. The rejected myth is now accepted as the main stream which rises from the northern slopes of Nailas not far from the source of the Sutlej. There is a third stream, not mentioned by Colonel Burrard, the Lingchu, which joins the Singhichu before the latter meets the Gartangchu. Our space does not permit us to follow Colonel Burrard in his account of the many tributaries of varying geographical and political importance which join the Indus before it finally emerges into the Sind Sagar Doab, but we must mention the great cataclysm of 1840, when a hillside fell across the river at the base of Nanga Parbat, and formed a lake nearly 40 miles long, when the dam 1,000 feet high ultimately burst, the lake disappeared in a day and the effect was felt at Attock.

Of the account of the river gorges of the Himalayas we can only find space for this passage with which all who have seen them will agree:—"The lengths and depths, and forms of the stupendous gorges, through which the rivers of Asia pass the mountain ranges have excited the wonder of all travellers who have seen them; the extraordinary narrowness of the defiles the perpendicularity of their walls, and the immense difference of altitude between the beds of the rivers, and the peaks hovering immediately above them have given to these wonderful chasms an absorbing geographical interest."

The other rivers of the Himalayas not mentioned in this review are fully dealt with; the problem of the Brahmaputra is succinctly discussed and nearly disposed of. On the fascinating subject of the Himalayan glaciers, there is little known. It is abundantly proved that the ice in former times covered an area in Asia immensely larger than at present, and preliminary measurements have now been taken with a view to determining whether the glaciers are advancing or still further retreating.

Mr. Hayden brings his part to a close with a discussion of various theories as to the origin of lakes. None of the lakes of Tibet can compare in size with the lakes of America, and many are drying up; Mr. Hayden suggests that this dessication may be due to the gradual rise of the Himalayan chain leading to a decrease in the amount of moisture reaching the Tibetan Plateau.

The charts accompanying this part are of unusual interest but their utility would be increased if they contained all the name of places referred to in the text.

IMPROVING ASSAM.

The "PIONEER":—Communications in Assam belong to the modern order of things. When the Government of India passed to the Crown, carts and carriages were unknown, and the roads were few and bad. The two great trunk roads which now run east and west along both banks of the Brahmaputra had not at that time been commenced, and there were practically no roads at all in Sylhet and Cachar. As long as Assam remained attached to Bengal there was little prospect of the leeway being made up. The most urgent local wants stood little chance of attention when they had to be referred to the Secretariat or Revenue Board at Calcutta, which knew nothing, and cared as little about the circumstances of the remote districts concerned. Since those days great progress has been made; the establishment of a regular Public Works Department was followed by the creation of Local Boards for the management of affairs of local interest, and these were placed in charge of all roads of purely local importance. To provide the funds for their requirements they were given half the proceeds of a local rate of one-sixteenth the aunual value of all landed property, together with grants from provincial revenues and the receipts from pounds and ferries. There are now in the province 3,970 miles of road fit for vehicular traffic, partly under the Local Boards, and partly under the Public Works Department. In 1847 a steam service on the Brahmaputra was established by Government, but the boats ran only at uncertain intervals, and they did not proceed beyond Gauhati. Amongst the documents appended to Mill's report of 1853 is a petition by the Assam Company praying for a regular service of steamers to run monthly as far as Gauhati, and, in alternate months, the whole way to Dibrugarh. Two private Companies were afterwards formed for navigating the Brahmaputra, and at a later date the Surma River, but their steamers ran very irregularly, and were hampered in their movements by the large flats for goods which they towed. In 1883 the daily mail service was established aided by a Government subsidy. This service has gradually been improved until at the present time the fleet consists of large and well equipped boats, which perform the upward journey in less than a week. In addition to a large number of passengers these boats now carry a great deal of tea and other goods which it is desired to transport quickly. About 1885 two small railways were constructed and the more important undertaking, the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, which brings a great part of the Lakhimpur district into direct communication with the Brahmaputra. This line gives a good return to the shareholders. But all these lines shrink into insignificance when compared with the Assam Bengal State Railway, which runs from the port of Chittagong through Tippera, Sylhet and Cachar, thence across the North Cachar Hills to Lumding, and thence up the south bank of the Brahmaputra to a point on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway has also been extended to Gauhati, and when this line is opened to traffic there will be complete through communication from Upper Assam to Chittagong on the one hand and to Calcutta on the other. These provide the main arteries of the province, but it still remains to encourage the construction by private enterprise of a network of small feeder lines connecting the main railway with the principal tea and commercial centres situated within a reasonable distance of it. Several projects of this nature have received the the approval of the liberal-minded Local administration, though it has not yet been found possible to settle all the questions on which their promotion depends.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

HOW WE STAND ABROAD

Turkey, Germany, Congo, Persia.

Here are some of the points made by Sir Edward Grey in discussing in the Commons how we stand abroad.

IN MACEDONIA AND TURKEY.

With regard to Macedonia he said: "Neither Russia nor England nor both together had the disposition or power to attempt to settle the Macedonian question without consulting the other Powers. If it has taken a long time, it is just because so many Powers had to be consulted and because the problem was so complicated. I would ask to be excused from going into the question of Macedonia in detail. The situation has changed, and changed so suddenly and yet so greatly in the last few days, that I would rather confine myself to some general observations upon how the prospect is affected by the change that has taken place. The past situation in Macedonia may be summed up in one word—bad and weak government. It is that that has been the temptation to citizens in neighbouring States to strengthen their own nationalities in Macedonia at the expense of others. It is against that situation that we in common with other Powers have been for some years protesting.

"Now there has come an unexpected protest from the Turkish Army itself and the Mussulman population. The extraordinary part of the matter is this, that these sudden events of the last two days, which would in some circumstances have led to increased disorder, have suddenly produced, for a time at all events, order, security, and even rejoicing. That was a remarkable situation, and it has come at the very moment when we had submitted to other Powers proposals for forming a mobile force, partly of Turkish troops and partly of the gendarmerie, in order that that force might be allocated for the purpose of putting down the bands with impartiality and vigour. At this moment the bands have melted away.

"We welcome the news that the Sultan has proclaimed a Constitution, we welcome the news of the strength of the feeling which has brought about the proclamation of the Constitution, and, while not relaxing our watchfulness or becoming slack in our desire to do all in our power to promote improvement in Macedonia, we shall for the present preserve an expectant and sympathetic attitude towards the present trend of events."

IN GERMANY.

With regard to Germany he said: "It is most undesirable that any section of opinion in this country should represent it as being an object of British policy to isolate Germany. It is equally undesirable that any section of public opinion in Germany should believe that that is the case. When you come to deal with the question of the relations between two Great Powers I would ask people who really wish to form an opinion of the feelings of the two countries towards each other not to take too short views. The feelings of any two great countries towards each other may vary in degree from year to year, but I am entittled at least to say this, that anybody who reviews the history of the last twenty years impartially must be bound to admit that the attitude of this country has not been that of a Power which was recluctant to be on good terms with Germany. If in reviewing the last twenty years you carry your mind back to the events which have happened, say in the first decade of that twenty years you will find there was at one time a moment when there was constant friction between this country and France, and at another time a moment when there was constant friction between this country and Russia.

OUR AGREEMENTS.

"In recent years we have come to agreements with those two Powers which have removed the friction which existed, and which have removed all danger of a breach of the peace between either us and France or between us and Russia. That is a distinct change, but does any Power in Europe to day say to us that the favourable balance of power from their point of view depended on our being on bad terms with France or Russia or any other Power? We have settled by agreements which are known to the world certain causes of dispute; removed possibilities of friction between us and these two Powers. It is not so long since Prince Bulow said that the policy of Germany did not depend on provoking enmity between other Powers. I would complete that by saying that as far as we are concerned it is no part of our policy to give our friendships a hostile point towards any other Power.

GERMANY'S ALLIANCE.

"But we must be free to make those friendships. Having made them, I am willing to give the utmost guarantee that we shall use them for the mutual advantage of ourselves and that the other country with which we are concerned, but we shall not take advantage of those friendships to make enmity between our friends and any other Power; nor is it our object to isolate any Power whatever. After all, when the isolation of Germany is spoken of I think it is only fair to bear in mind that Germany has two allies. We have never grudged that Alliance. We have never considered it as directed against us, and if we have made agreements with France and Russia—which agreements, by the way, are public to the world, while those of of triple Alliance are not—there is as little reason to suppose that the object and motive of these agreements was isolation or unfriendly action towards any other Power.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

"With regard to the Congo, it is quite true we have been alone except for the United States, who have come in. As to the other Powers, I have said again and again we should be delighted with their co-operation and to be relieved of the burden of promoting Congo reforms alone. They have only to give us the least intimation that they are taking an interest in the matter. We have no false pride, no artificial ambition to play a leading part, if any other Power desires to do so. The present situation in regard to the publication of the papers on the Congo question is that we are ready to publish them at any time so long as they are published simultaneously in the United States. I am sorry to say they will be incomplete because they will not contain our replies to the Belgian proposals. Before we definitely accept the situation of the transfer of the Cango State we must deal somewhat exhaustively with the question of the concessions. The treaty rights we consider have been broken, and we are therefore bound to examine very closely the terms on which the Congo State is to be transferred.

"We say that forced labour must come to an end, and that the natives must be put in a position to cultivate land or they will have no means of livelihood. We have proposed to the Belgian nation that if there is any difficulty with regard to treaty rights the question should be submitted to arbitration. Our prime motive has been the humanitarian motive, but when any question comes to be set up for a purely trade interest as distinct from the humanitarian, I think we should deal with that as a matter suitable for arbitratiou.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

"With regard to Persia, I trust we will continue to agree, as we do at present, on the policy of non-intervention on the question of internal affairs. If there be in Persia a general movement on behalf of freedom and good government which takes practical shape it will lack no sympathy from us. But the Persians must work out their own affairs for themselves in their own way."

ABOUT PARROTS.

Under the familiar initials of "E. K. R," the following appears in the "Country Queries and Notes":—

Many years of residence in what the subaltern calls the "Shiny" East have failed to familiarise me with the parrot as a mere bird. I have seen millions of green parrots, and in defence of cherished mangoes or loquat orchards have slain or caused to be slain many scores of the shrieking marauders. Collectively, therefore, I know parrots well, and the more one knows of them in that capacity the more one dislikes them. Their ribbald screaming to each other banishes repose, and only a cyclone or a plague of locusts exceeds the damage that a flock of green parrots can effect—and if they can, they always will—in a garden.

Yet I can never look upon a dead green parrot without thinking of a certain aunt under whose watchful and rather glittering eye my first suit of knicker-bockers] was substituted for the tunic with tasselled cord round the waist which had, until I attained the mature age of five, constituted my best suit. My aunt had a green parrot in a cage and there was a strange likeness between them. Both had a rather fixed manner of regarding me with one critical eye only at a time, and both had little wrinkles round the eye. Both had noses—if the word is applicable to a parrot—with bridges so high that they might have been constructed on the cantilever principle. Both spoke in a high pitched voice that made me jump when I was not expecting a remark; and that both had the same kind of temper I ascertained from leaving my finger a fraction of a second too long inside the parrot's cage. To my juvenile fancy the resemblance was enhanced by the dome-like structure of the parrot's cage and the extended crinoline affected by my aunt. She always appeared to me like a parrot who had struggled half-way out of the top of her cage.

The green parrot survived my aunt indeed, for all I know, it is living still, whereas the memory of my relative had become faint long before I landed in India, years ago. It was on the very first morning after my arrival that I shot a green parrot with a pea rifle. I went to pick it up, and, then, as it lay, with its high-bridged nose slightly elevated, and its watchful and rather glittering eye fixed upon me, I saw, not the bird, but my aunt. As I stooped over the wounded thing the familiar shrill voice brought back in a flash the vision of a "parlour" long since forgotten, with high-backed chairs and antimacassars, thick bread and butter, and tea in a mug, and the scent of mignonette coming through the window.

I felt like an avunculicide; and picking up the bird tenderly—as tenderly, that is as one could with a towel, to prevent it biting—I took it into the verandah, and put it under a cane chair, for want of a cage. There it bit some of the canes of pieces and died: but I have never since been able to look upon a greeh parrot, dead or alive, without thinking of my aunt.

"Tota" the natives of India call the green parrot—which is not, of course, a real "parrot," but a paroquet—and it is also the pet name which they give to their brighteyed, chattering children; so when in after years, returned to England, we got a family grey parrot of the African, red tailed kind, we called him "Tota," He only answered to the name or to anything else we said to him by ruffling his feathers and growling like a dog. He also descended from his perch and came close to the wires so as not to miss the chance of getting a bite in. The parrot man who supplied him, at an alarming sacrifice for thirty-five shillings, only saw in this habit further evidence of excellence. It showed "spirit," and without spirit parrots never become good talkers.

If the resemblance of my aunt to her green parrot had been striking, the likeness of the parrot man to his wares was grotesque. He had thin grey down on his head, and a face curiously wrinkled like a parrot's, while from constant training of the birds he had learned to speak in high incisive tones, repeating his sentences long after the phase of conversation to which they were appropriate had passed by. "Tota," he said, "was one of the best birds he had ever parted with, at an alarming sacrifice, one of the best birds he had ever parted with, one of the best birds; he had never parted with a better bird; it was quite one of the best. "Tota's" merits did not lie on the surface. His wings were very gaptoothed, and you could only assure yourself that he had a red tail, the chief glory of a parrot, by stooping down and looking at him from underneath when the scarlet stump was plainly visible. My wife wanted to hang his cage to the ceiling, so that we could always see his tail, but this would have necessitated a ladder to feed him from, so he was placed on a small round table, where he made hostile demonstrations whenever anyone ventured to move. In his cage was an iron ring suspended by strong wire; but he was not happy until he had untwisted the wire, and as he was sitting in the ring when he did so, he got a nasty jar on the bottom of the cage, which did not improve his temper.

Early next morning he was heard screaming terribly. Half the household rushed to his assistance, and found that his yells were merely his way of announcing that he had got the housemaid by a beakful of hair, which, while brushing the floor, she had put incautiously within his reach. Another of his frauds was to hang head downwards from the top of his cage and flap violently. We thought his toes were caught in the wire, and carefully unhooked them one by one till he fell with a flap on his head, but he at once clambered to the top again and began to flap as before. "This," we said, "must be one of his tricks; he is evidently a very clever parrot." He made chuckling and explosive noises, which were variously iaterpreted by the juvenile members of the family as being "Good morning" and "Rats!" but were probably the ordinary parrot commonplaces of Africa's primeval forest.

He made no further progress with his language: for he died. His feathers got rather ruffled and he didn't want to bite; so we knew he must be ill. The parrot-man was sent for, and he, as doctors say, "exhibited" various medicines; but the parrot did not seem to take much interest in them. He got more ruffled and more meek-spirited, and began to breathe with difficulty.

"As long as he don't get cramp there's 'ope," said the parrot-man. "Don't give up 'ope, if he don't get the cramp; a case is never 'opeless without'e's got the cramp." So we hoped; but the more we hoped, the more staring his feathers grew. His difficulty in breathing affected the whole of his body, which expanded and contracted like a concertina; and his eyes gradually closed, reopening again to look at each new delicacy with which we tried to tempt his lost appetite. Once he went so far as to bite a monkey-nut and drop the pieces; he even seized a medicine spoon held out to him and threw it on the ground. But after each flicker of vitality he dozed off again and began breathing so hard as to nearly lose his balance on the perch.

So day passed to evening, and the bulletins sent round the house declined from "Poor Tota's no better" to "Tota's getting worse." We all knew he was going to die, but we hugged the fond illusion that "a case is never 'opeless without 'e's got the cramp." At 11-30 p. m. the fatal crisis arrived, though the end was deferred for several hours.

The family had gone to bed, but I went to the kitchen where Tota had been placed for warmth, to take a last look at the invalid. I lifted a corner of the cloth which covered the cage, and could see the outline of his poor, shabby wings silhouetted against the reflected light on the floor. They were heaving more violently than before, and he was unsteady on his perch. As I put down the cloth, a thud and flutter inside made me raise it again. The "cramp" had come; for there was Tota struggling in vain to rise on stiffened feet that clutched the wire floor of his cage, but refused to do his bidding.

He was past biting now, and made no sign of resentment when I passed my hand inside, loosened his clenched claws, and drew him gently out. I laid him on a soft folded cloth, and carried him to my room, were I watched by his side. Knowing everything to be useless, I still tried to persuade him to take water or restoratives. He was quite gentle now, but turned his weak head aside from everything I offered. His breathing grew gradully, very gradually fainter. One by one his ruffled feathers sank down to their place. Slowly, very slowly, the strained stiffness of his legs relaxed and his head sank evermore closely down upon his bed. To the last his uppermost eye was fixed upon me, but with none of the truculent malevolence of health.

He understood that I was trying to help, and when at the very last his mouth opened and his thick tongue moved lightly, I am sure that if he had learned to speak he would have spoken to me then.

CONCERNING MASTER AND MAN.

Sir William Mather, the head of the famous firm of Mather and Platt, which employs some 4,000 men at the Salford and Park Ironworks, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, and all the workmen met to celebrate it in the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester. He was only thirty when he was sole proprietor of the concern with all its responsibilities, and for fifty years he has been associated with the the business.

The senior foreman presented an address to Sir William, which said: "Fifty years have passed since you began to take a responsible part in the management of this engineering business, which, founded by your grandfather and continued through three generations, has under your guidance grown year by year in magnitude, and has extended its ramifications to every country with increasing success and reputation. We trust that the traditions which you have created and fostered may be long maintained, and we mark with gratification that the retrospect of your jubilee is linked with the prospect of your son's entry into the business as a director."

BRITISH WORKING MAN.

Sir William, in reply, said one thing he was proud of, and if an epitaph were ever to be placed upon his tombstone he could wish it to be the words, "He loved his follow-men." He had always loved working men. From his youth, because he knew so much of him in his early life, he had had a profound respect for the honest, diligent, earnest working man. He regarded labour—manual work if they would—as the greatest dignity of human life. He was proud to think that British working men stood apart from the rest of the world as showing, on the average, the highest qualities of citizenship, the greatest loyalty to their country, the greatest regard for rightful authority, the greatest sympathy one with another, helping those who were weak, encouraging those who were strong, and doing all they could to assist their employers to maintain the great interests of this country, and to perform all the duties of life and citizenship according to the light they had and the strength given to them. He believed that British working men in that respect stood above all the working men of whom he had knowledge throughout the wide world.

In concluding, Sir William Mather, after saying that it was among such working men he ranked those employed by the firm, again acknowledged the sense of the honour he felt on that occasion. He was only thirty years of age when he was sole proprietor of the concern, and worked for some years with the whole responsibility of the business on his shoulders. It was then, he feared, that the seeds were sown of the illness from which he had suffered, but from which he had now completely recovered. He might now go on perhaps all the better for that illness, or, if not for that, for the great event of that night, when they had inspired him not only with gratitude to themselves, but to the Giver of every true and perfect gift, to Whom they had raised his thoughts and Whose blessings he called down upon them.

SANDOW AND THE PROBLEM OF FITNESS.

Mr. Eugen Sandow has some interesting things to say in "C. B. Fry's Magazine" on "The Problem of Fitness," which for reasons he gives will have to receive much greater attention in the future than in the past. Mr. Sandow claims "to have solved the problem of fitness."

"I think," he says, "that I can give a few reasons why it is to the advantage of every man, woman or child who is at all partial to athletic pursuits to go in for physical culture. And not only to those who are able to spend some of their time in playing games. For to those unfortunate persons who, by reason of stress of business or lack of space, are unable to play games, regular physical culture on scientific lines is exceedingly helpful in maintaining that generally healthy tone without which comfortable good health cannot be.

"First of all there is a reason for the pursuit of systematic physical culture. The general conditions of life have greatly changed, owing largely to over-population; and, again, owing to the crowded nature of the world in general, especially in big cities, there is an ever-increasing number of persons who stand in need of physical exercise. In the past this was not so, for one very good reason, and that is that means of locomotion were nothing like so numerous as now. Not so very many years ago the City man who now goes lazily to office in tram or train, used to be obliged to walk to his business instead of leaving everything in the business of getting to his business to the very last moment, and thus risking unspeakable nervous breakdowns and dyspeptic troubles.

"He got two very good walks a day, and his general system was thus braced up by the regular exercise, which kept his blood freely circulating, his liver healthily because gently and regularly massaged by the action of walking, and his lungs regularly supplied with fresh air. To-day the average man gets none of these things. There is, therefore, an all sufficing reason why something must be done to take the place of this regular exercise. That something is scientific physical culture, I feel quite sure,

"The business man apart, there is the leisured class to be considered. The rich used to ride everywhere, when not walking with the gun. Now they motor wherever possible, taking little or no bodily exercise, and benefiting only by the glorious fresh air they derive from the speedy and exhilarating flight. The increased cost of living has reduced the number of horses in the stables of many people and those who have neither horse nor car do not take any exercise when compared with what their forefathers took. They are equally in need of physical culture in order to solve the problem of fitness."

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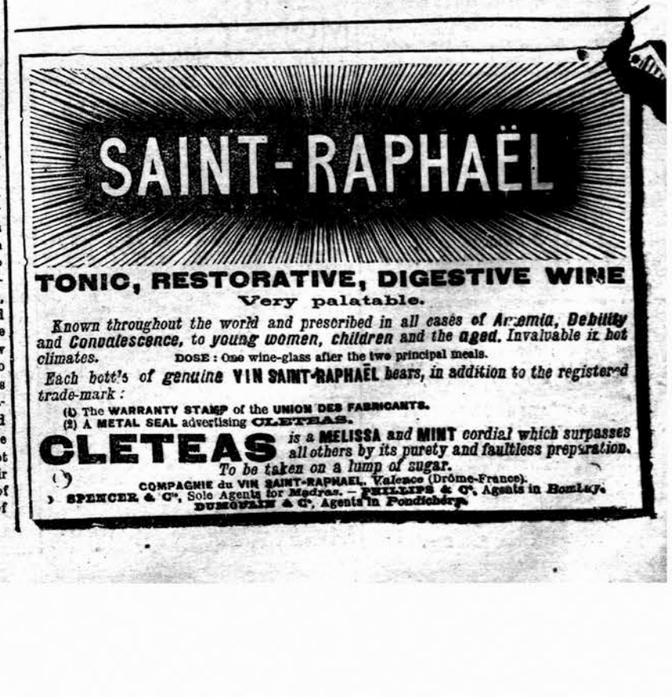
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Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE "HIND SWARAJIA" SEDITION CASE.

Conviction and Sentence Confirmed.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of the appeal of Tribhovandas Parshotamdas Mangrolewala, editor and publisher of the "Hind Swarajia" Gujerati weekly newspaper, who was convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of publishing two articles under the respective headings "Englishmen afraid of the Pen" and "A Grave Warning," in its issues of the 4th and 11th April, and sentenced, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Penal Code, to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to one year's additional imprisonment of a like description on the second. The arguments in the appeal have been reported. Mr. Joseph Baptista, with Mr. Sadashiv Maninarayen Dixit, appeared for the accused. The Hon. Mr. R. Branson, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said: This is an appeal from the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, convicting appellant of two offences, one under Section 124A and the other under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, arising out of each of the two articles published in a Gujerati newspaper called the "Hind Swarajia." Several points of law have been urged by the appellant's counsel, Mr. Baptista, and the first of them is that the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case. This objection is based upon the ground that there is upon the record no evidence of the publication of the newspaper in Bombay. But three witnesses examined by the Crown state that they received the newspaper in Bombay; and there is the declaration made by the appellant himself under the Press Act. The mere fact that two of the witnesses are servants of Government, who received the newspaper as its agents, cannot in law render their evidence inadmissible on the question of publication. The second and the third points urged by Mr. Baptista have hardly any substance. It is contended that the trial is rendered illegal because the learned Magistrate did not frame a separate charge for every distinct offence, as required by the first part of Section 233 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Stating the charges, the learned Judge proceeded to remark that the appellant had distinct notice of the charges he had to answer, and he could hardly have been prejudiced by the somewhat informal mode in which the charges were drawn up. The defect, if any, was no more than a mere irregularity, cured by the provisions of Section 225 of the C.P.C. It is further contended that the trial is illegal, because the particulars in respect of each of the charges were not given by the Magistrate, by the specification in the charges sheet of the passages in each of the articles, which, according to the case for the Crown, brought those articles within Sections 124A and 153A of the Penal Code. But the case for the Crown was in the Court below, as it is here, that each of the two articles taken as a whole brought the act of the appellant within each of these sections. Under these circumstances no specification of any particular passage was called for. I pass now to Mr. Baptista's argument, that the trial is illegal on the ground of misjoinder of charges. The misjoinder complained of is, that the offence charged under Section 124A of the Penal Code arising out of the article of the 4th April, being distinct from, and not an offence of the same kind as, the offence charged under Section 153A of the same Code, arising out of the article of the 11th April; and that the offence charged under Section 153A as arising out of the former article being distinct from, and not an offence of the same kind as, the offence charged under Section 124A as arising out of the latter article, the learned Magistrate ought not to have tried these charges together at one trial. It is admitted by Mr. Baptista that the charge for the offence under Section 124A of the Penal Code in respect of one of the two articles in question could be legally joined to the charge for the offence under the same section in respect of the other article. And it is equally clear from Sections, 236 and 237 of the C.P.C., that if in respect of each of the articles the evidence recorded substantiated the offence under Section 153A, instead of the offence under Section 124A, the accused could be legally convicted of the former offence, even though it did not form the subject-matter of the charge. That being the case, the addition of the offences under that section in the charge cannot be held to be illegal. On the other hand, it was an advantage to the appellant in that he had notice of the additional offence charged, of which he could have been under the Code convicted without any notice in the charge sheet. It is true that, as urged by Mr. Baptista, the offence under Section 124A of the Penal Code is not an offence of the same kind as an offence under Section 153A of the Code. And the C. P. Code no doubt provides that these two offences cannot be tried together if they were not committed within the space of twelve months, from the first to the last of the offences. But there is nothing in the Code which directs that where an accused person is alleged to have done two or more acts each of which may be an offence punishable under one or other section of the Penal Code, the section in either case being the same, the joinder of the charges under those sections is illegal. Substantially, the two acts amount to offences punishable under the same section of the Penal Code, and therefore they are offences of the same kind. Mr. Baptista has not denied the seditious character of the article of the 4th of April. On the other hand, he had candidly admitted before us, that he cannot defend the article in question, so far as the offence under Section 124A. of the Penal Code is concerned. The other article, that of the 11th April he contends, is a mere republication of what came into the appellant's hands from outside, and was published by the appellant with remarks showing that he did not approve of the sentiments in the article. It is clear, however, from the evidence of surrounding circumstances, that the so-called disapproval was feigned and ironical, and that the appellant published the article in question, because it gave him an opportunity of bringing the established Government of the land into hatred and contempt. Under these circumstances, it is unnecessary to consider whether the matter of the articles can rightly come under Section 153A of the Penal Code. We affirm the convictions under Section 124A, and as to the sentences we decline to interfere, on the ground that they cannot be considered severe.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in giving his judgment, said Mr. Baptista's first argument was that publication in Bombay was not proved. There was no substance in that. His main arguments were directed to the charge, and were to the effect that, as the charge was contrary to law, the trial was illegal—a general proposition which he sought to make good by the authority of the Privy Council judgment in Subrahmania Aiyar's case. (I. L. R., 25 Mad., 61.) In order to understand the argument, it was necessary to set out the charges. Having set out the charges, his Lordship commented on some of the law points urged by Mr. Baptista in the course of his arguments, and proceeded to remark that Section 234 did not say that at most a trial must be limited to three charges: it said it must be limited to three offences, and that the offences must be the same kind. Now offence, as defined by the Code itself, was the act or omission made punishable. The offences in this case were two in number, namely, the publication of the 4th April and the publication of the 11th April. These two offences were, as charged, punishable under the same sections of the Indian Penal Code, and were therefore, it seemed to his Lordship, offences of the same kind. If the word "section" in the second clause of section 234 be read as incapable of meaning "sections," that is, if it be read as invariably singular, then Mr. Baptista's argument was good—not otherwise. But his Lordship did not think it was the intention of the Code, either expressed or implied, to exclude from the operation of section 234 an offence, because it was made the subject of more than one charge. Charging one act or series of acts under more than one section of the Indian Penal Code was a proceeding provided for in Section 235 (clause 2) and in Section 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and was also provided for in Section 71 of the Indian Penal Code, which says: "Where any thing is an offence falling within two or more separate definitions the offender shall not be punished with a more severe punishment than the court which tries him could award for any one of such offences." You may charge an offence twice over under two different sections, but by so doing you cannot increase the sentence which may be imposed. That principle was not affected by trying together separate offences for each of which there is more than one charge. Therefore his Lordship did not think the joinder of charges in this case was contrary either to the express words or the principle of the law. On the merits, there was little to be said. A careful perusal of the article of the 4th April shewed a deliberate design to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India or to bring that Government into hatred and contempt. The nature and tone of the article or letter of the 11th, the general character of the "Hind Swarajia" as evidenced by its own publications, the circumstance that the letter said to be received from outside was translated into Gujerati, and the introductory words printed before the translation, taken together, convinced his Lordship that the publication of the 11th also was deliberately designed to do the same. It was not very material to consider whether the offences also fall under Section 153A of the Penal Code. The convictions were, in his Lordship's opinion, good under Section 124A; and the sentences, he considered, were not too severe. His Lordship concurred with the order confirming the convictions and sentences.

QUESTION OF MORTGAGE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant sued one Dayajt and five others, original defendants and respondents to recover Rs. 400 and costs by the sale of a property in suit. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellant, and Mr. G. S. Rao for the respondent. The original owner of the property was one Vithu who mortgaged it to plaintiff's predecessors. In 1876 there was famine in the country in which the property was situated and the owner of the property was unable to pay the Government assessment which fell into arrears. The property then came into the possession of Government and it was sold by public auction. In that sale it was purchased by the son of Vithu. The question which arose in the case was whether the mortgage subsisted or whether it was relinquished by the lapse of the land to Government and by its purchase by the mortgagor's son.

The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Yeola, who held that the mortgage incumbrance which the plaintiff alleged had been assigned to him was extinguished by the sale and the mortgage had no existence. He therefore dismissed the suit. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, held that the case has been wrongly decided on a preliminary point and remanded the suit to be reheard upon the issues framed by them.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Smith, charged one Vitu Malia with the theft of a gold ring valued at Rs. 20 and a gold necklace valued at Rs. 35. It appeared from evidence that the accused, who was living with his brother, Succaram Malia, disappeared on the 11th instant with his brother's ornaments which were kept in a box. The accused pawned the necklace with a Marwari for Rs. 20 and sold the ring at Ahmedabad. The complainant met the accused in Bombay on the 14th, and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

GREAT festivities have taken place at Jena in celebration of the 350th anniversary of Jena University, the oldest educational institution in Germany.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 6 Europeans, 19 East Indians, 30 Native Christians, 398 Hindus, and 109 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 562. The death-rate was 57·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 55·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 81, fevers 130, bowel complaints 69, and other causes 282.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

REVIEWS.

"LADY JULIA'S EMERALD," by Helen Hester Colvill. (John Lane, The Bodley Head).—Lady Julia's Emerald is a well-written and decidedly entertaining book, which observes a nice sense of proportion throughout. Occult powers are attributed to the emerald which gives the book its name, but are not too seriously urged. The heroine, who entertains artistic aspirations, and possesses some claims to genius, neither insists perversely on carrying out an ambitious future for herself to the exclusion of everything else, nor owns, after the fashion of so many ladies at the ends of novels, that she has followed a will-o'-the-wisp in vain, only to find that Love after all is everything. She appears, on the whole, to be a normally minded sensible young woman and consents finally to marry the man of her choice without any heroics. Considerable insight and power of observation is shewn in the delineation of characters. Lady Julia Penruddock herself, a scatter-brained female, and a devotee of the fashionable art of mystic influence and spirit-cult, is perhaps the best-drawn character in the book. Without possessing any definite graces or charms; without even the gift of tact or sympathy, or the recommendation of youth, she exercises a dominant influence and commands a vogue. Her personality is indisputable. The character of Victor Penruddock, critic and writer of "Lils," whose refined cynicism is no more, after all, than the cynicism of a sensitive and disappointed man, is sympathetically drawn. It is satisfactory to know that he marries Lesley at the finish, and will probably finish by being the sunniest of optimists. Sir Francis Miller, who supports the parts of villain is the villain of real life and not of fiction. He possesses many human virtues, and even at the moment of offering "guilty splendour" to the heroine, he behaves, it must be confessed, in as gentlemanly and considerate a manner as possible in the circumstances. Lady Julia's Emerald is interesting and light, and very pleasant reading.

THE ENCHANTED CASTLE, by E. Nesbit. (Fisher Unwin)—Most of the so-called "children's books" now-a-days possess one feature in common, that of not appealing to children. Most of them treat the habits and thoughts of childhood from the outside point of view of grown-ups, to whom they generally appear in the light of humorous perversions of reality. The sense of humour in a child is usually the direct opposite of that of a grown-up, and it is little use to offer a child travesties or exaggerations of its most cherished fancies, as depicted by the profaning hand of maturity, and expect it to laugh at them. Other books, whose authors set themselves with tactless but praiseworthy zeal to play the "painful mummer," produce upon their child-reader a somewhat nauseating feeling of repletion. The "Enchanted Castle" is a rare and happy exception to the prevailing methods. The four children, Jerry, Jimmy, Kathleen and Mabel experience a series of adventures as wild as the wildest flights of childish imagination could picture. These wonders and marvels for which a magic ring is responsible,—a good old-fashioned magic ring which possesses alternately the powers of making invisible and of granting wishes—are described in a charmingly natural and spontaneous manner, with an almost child-like simplicity and gravity. A due measure of humour is introduced—a good sane humour, not the humour of ridicule. No one who has once made the acquaintance of an "Ugly-Wugly" would willingly relinquish either the idea or the name from his circle of imaginary acquaintances. The "respectable and suburban" Ugly-Wugly, in particular, whose first remark on being converted from a card-board dummy into an intelligent human being, was "can you recommend me to a really good hotel" is an almost uncannily realistic creation. A delicate half-fancy, bordering upon mysticism, which subtly pervades the book and comes out more strongly towards the end raises it above the level of a mere idle fairy story or adventure-tale. Even the most hardened and confirmed of grown-ups must feel his faith in the impossibility of of the impossible momentarily shaken on reading the revelations of the moon. The four children whom a "just Juppiter" must certainly have loved at length discover "the most beautiful palace in the world," and the following is part of the description of it:—"Many other pictures there were that these arches framed; and all shewed some moment when life had sprung to fire and flower,—the best that the soul of man could ask or man's destiny grant. And the "really good hetel" had its place here too, because there are some souls that ask no higher thing of life than "a really good hotel."

A SUGGESTED ARTS COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your courtesy in publishing my letter entitled "A Suggested Law Course" encourages me to send you another one bearing upon a sister course, the Arts. An M. A. in a particular subject or group of subjects is considered as an authority in that subject or group of subjects. Now, Sir, can an M.A., say in history, be called a Master of that subject, who had at his B. A. mathematics for his voluntary? Or even supposing he had history at his B. A., can three years' study of a particular subject "along with others" bring proficiency in that subject? So, then, it is by a mere convention that an M. A. is credited with a full and special knowledge of his subject. In order that the M. A. degree may really mean what it implies general education should cease with the Matriculation and specialisation in a particular subject should commence with College, unfettered by other subjects as prescribed under the existing curricula; the B. A. degree be abolished and only M. A. retained.

Colleges should thus be made the institutions for specialisation instead of general and special education commingled as at present.

R. L. M.

THANA ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your paper I have to draw the attention of the Executive Engineer, Thana, to the disgraceful state in which the roads are from Andheri Station leading to Varsova Sands. Of late the roads were repaired by placing stones and mud and once or twice rolled over; the roads now are worse than before, all stones have come out, and I think the contractor expects the rolling to be done by the wheels of private carriages. If the intelligent and clever Engineer, Mr. A. Modi, were to come over and see the roads, he will find how the contractor has done the work so unsatisfactorily. Again, if the Railway authorities were to see their own road at the station repaired, they will confer a boon on the daily travellers.

B.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th July, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 396,982 maunds, and Rs. 17,369 in the earnings.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Some Interesting History.

THE "Indian Daily News" which is now sold for half an anna gives some interesting details of Anglo-Indian journalism in Calcutta. It says:—Although the East moves slowly it moves, and with the spread of education comes the need of knowledge of what the rest of the world are doing, and how other people conduct their affairs and what people are fighting with others, what nations are rebelling, what nations are prosperous, and what are the causes of all these conditions. Last year the "Indian Daily News" came down from two annas to one anna to meet the feeling that newspapers should cost less, and to-day we inaugurate the commencement for an Anglo-Indian journal of the two pice era. The success of the half-penny paper in England in spite of the obloquy of the penny press has been enormous. It may have been all that is said of it irresponsible, hasty, ill-advised, scare-headed and yellow, but the fact remains that it has met a want, the want of information and of knowledge about what is going on, which enables the intelligent to take an interest in the State and enables the flippant to have a good talk over the affairs of the city at a lesser cost. Considering the comparative poverty of the people of India and the relative proportion of a penny and four pice in the income of the inhabitants of England and India, we venture to think that our expectation of success will not be unjustified, and that our position of interested philanthropists will be secured.

The position invariably adopted of recent years by the "Indian Daily News" is that we are a European paper identified with European commercial interests, and that whatever people may say to the contrary, the commercial interests of Europeans and Indians are much the same, and their general interests alse are to a large extent identical. As the development of India goes on this will be seen to be true, and we can point to the recent coal boom as illustrating the fact that Indians have realised the advantages of trade, as compared with the advantages of politics, and the comparison is much to the disadvantage we fancy of politics. We have no particular politics, we are not anti-Government or anti-native or anti-anything in particular except anti-injustice, and this we have always been and always mean to be.

The "Indian Daily News" has a pedigree which goes back to 1789, when the "India Gazette" was started by Barnaby Messinck and Peter Reed to counteract the influence of Mr. James Augustus Hicky, whose mission apparently was to use his paper, the "Bengal Gazette," to expose the past of Mrs. Imhoff, who became Mrs. Warren Hastings. Barnaby Messinck was an actor, who came out at the request of David Garrick to the Lyons Range Theatre, and Peter Reed was the Salt agent. From 1817 to 1822 the "India Gazette" was edited by Henry Compton, who left it to become Advocate-General of Bengal, and subsequently became Chief Justice of Bombay, retiring as Sir Henry Compton in 1846. He was succeeded by Dr. Grant, who left it in 1829 when the Company forbade their servants to be connected with the Press. He was succeeded by a Unitarian Missionary Dr. the Rev. William Adam, the friend and co-adjutor of the eminent Raja Ram Mohun Roy. Under him the paper held what were for the times advanced opinions, and was suspended by Lord Combermere, for adverse remarks on the Calcutta Stamp Act. It became in 1833 the property of Dwarkanath Tagore, who merged it in the Bengal Hurkaru.

The "Bengal Harkaru" was owned in 1820 by Messrs. Samuel Greenway and Co. and run by Mr. Samuel Smith. It was a very popular organ about 1824, when it adopted the cause of the Army and Medical services against the reduction of Lord George Bentinck, who was sent out to effect economies, and proceeded to knock off the "batta" or allowances. The failure of Alexander and Co. in the financial crash of 1830-1833, when the great William Palmer came down, lost the Smiths seven lakhs of rupees, and they sold one-forth share of the paper to Dwarkanath Tagore, who amalgamated the "India Gazette" with it. It was then edited by Sir John William Kaye, who left the Army to edit. In 1855 Samuel Smith sold his share to one William Sims. The "Indian Daily News" was promoted in 1864 by some Calcutta merchants to reduce "the price of advertising." It belonged in 1866 to Mr. James Wilson and Mr. A. J. Parker, and Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, who came out as a master to the Martiniere in 1857, was then conducting the "Hurkaru." The crash of the Agra and Masterman's Bank affected the "Hurkaru," and it was sold to the proprietors of the "Indian Daily News," and amalgamated with this journal. Mr. S. E. J. Clarke subsequently edited the I. D. N. During the absence of Mr. Wilson, and in 1882 he actively opposed the Ilbert Bill to the consternation of Mr. James Wilson, who hurried out to stop him. In 1893 Mr. Wilson sold the paper to the India Publishers, Ld., who are the present owners, and since then it has been edited by Mr. James Furrell, Mr. St. John Hankin, now a member of the staff of "Punch," and Mr. Everard Cotes, the Simla correspondent of the "Bombay Gazette" among others. Such is a brief history of the paper and of its title page.

During the past year we have found our presses unequal to the work put on them and to the increased speed, and we determined to adopt the Linotype machine for the composition and the Rotary machine for printing. Our machine has been specially built by the Maison Marinoni of Paris, who supply practically the whole continent of Europe, and who supplied the machine that prints the "Daily Mail" in Paris. We have increased the number of columns by increasing the width of the paper, which is now almost exactly that of the "Daily Express," Mr. Pearson's paper. The paper will now mail for one pice, which is half what most Calcutta newspapers will go for, as the weight is just under 6 tolas. We shall be very glad, after we have run a few nights, to show anybody our working and the complicated simplicity, which characterizes the prodnction of a modern newspaper.

THE Chevalier Vincento Florio has been sued in Paris for £16,000 by a fashionable dressmaking firm for goods supplied to a lady. The Chevalier, who had already paid a bill for £15,000, did not contest the claim, but objected to the prices of certain of the articles in the bill. These included eighty dresses at from £100 to £200 each, night-dresses at £26 5s., stockings at from £5 to £10 a pair, mittens at £40, and cuff buttons at £80 each. The court decided to knock £3,600 off the bill.

THE Colombo Municipality has lost no time in setting to work to provide temporary hospital accommodation for enteric patients, for which a vote of Rs. 25,000 was passed at the last Meeting of the Municipal Council. One hospital is about to be erected on ground adjoining the present Infectious Diseases Hospital. The advisability of building a second temporary hospital somewhere in the north of Colombo is under consideration. The Council has decided, if it is found to be essential, to erect a third hospital on the newly acquired site for the permanent Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kolonnawa.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 18.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

76-07. In person. P Omichand and others vs Lt. A D Connor.
93-07. In person. P Omichand and others P H Grant MacPherson.
533-07. Crawford B & Co, The Bank of Bombay vs. Mehta Hathibhai Ishwarbhai and others.
834-07. Mehta and D G Bhawaji vs M Kushalchand and others N M Cama.
237-08. In person. Bheridas Dhulla and others vs Aga Shah Rook Shah.
334-08. Bicknell M and M G Premsukhdas and others vs P Juggonath and others.
388-08. Smetham B & Co Allibhai Chagla and others vs R Vallyani and others.
500-08. Malvi H M and R J Kuberam vs D Bissesardayal and another.
546-08. Shamrao M and N C Pitambar vs Bai Suntoke widow.
552-08. Mansukhlal J and H S Narayen and Co vs S Rameshwar.
557-08. Chitnis M and M Chadmall Sobhachand and others vs Dhawraj Shivpal.
562-08. Manchershaw and N K Pragji vs Sarjoon and Co.
617-08. Bicknell M and R S C Petit vs M Soonderji and another.
625-08. Edgelow; G W & Co C Fakirji Sidhwa vs V Soonderdas.
630-06. Edgelow W & Co M Behramji Ghandy vs D B Petit & Co.
652-08. Payne & Co Tarachand Wallaji vs Bai Ootambai widow and others Dikshit D & S.

Undefended New Long Causes.

454-08. Smetham B and Co Haji Cassum Joosub vs Essaji Tajbhoy.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

631-07. Tyabji D and Co Ranchordas Lackmidas and another vs Jamnabai widow Mulla and M.
719-07. Khanderao L and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Madhowrao and another Payne and Co B M and R.
800-05. Mulji and K Currim Peermahemed and Co vs Ladhabhai Ebrahim Edgelow G W and Co.
356-07. Raghovadya B and N P Visram and Co vs A Habibhoy Thakurdas and Co.
442-07. Thakurdas and Co A H Jafferji and others vs J Ebrahimji Little and Co.
405-06. Matubhai J and M Vadilal Vahalji vs Sonasha Rudasha Daphtary F and D.
863-07. Matubhai J and M Lalbhai Tricumlal vs Choonilal Raichand Captain and V.
477-07. Jehangir and S M Gopalji vs Damodar Dwarkadas Daphtary F and D.
393-07. Unwalla and P D Bhikaji Khan and others vs S B Fraser and others Makurdas and Co.
816-07. Bhaishanker K and C Cursondas Ladha and others vs Amichand Panalal Matubhai J and M.
705-07. Payne and Co. Khatizabai vs Ebrahim Mahomed Bann and others Captain and V Unwalla and P and P S Battliwala.
668-07. Mulji and R. Ramchandra Basker and vs K Harischandra Mantri and another Ardeshir H D and Co.
622-06. Payne and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Kheraj.
299-07. Payne and Co. Kanyalal Basordasdas and another vs Shankerlal Sewlal Daphtary F and S.
696-07. Chitnis M and M Narayan Venayek vs Venayek Moraba and others Jehangir G and B N M Cama C M and M.
776-06. Malvi H M and R Fazulbhai Bhimji vs Nawab Mohim Salek Barak Jung Bahadur Burkhut Dowlah Captain and V.
920-07. Mulji and K Mohanlal Maganlal vs Pragji Tockersey and others Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.
427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD).

(To speak to the Minutes of Order.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

654-07. Kanga and P. Sohrab Pestonji vs Mariambibi T P Pavri.
406-07. Mulla and M. Manesseh Jacob Manesseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harver Jehangir G and B
887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavaha.
665-05. Wadia G and Co. Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Prilloo. Little and Co.
12-06. Tyabji D and Co. Ladoobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.
474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.
593-07 Mehta and S. Hussanalli Mahomedally vs. Jimabai Jamsetji R. and D.
762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.
678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.
182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.
421-15-171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.
590-07 Mehta and S. Chimabai vs. Damaji Moriba Patel.
371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.
622-07 Mirza M and M Haji Hassam Sultan vs Ali Husein Jariwalla Hiralal and Co.
542-06 Shamrao and H Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.
644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice KNIGHT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

893-07 Jehangir M. and S. Laxman Meghaj Patell and another. vs. Ramchandr Maryaji and others. Smetham B. and Co
916-07 Mansuklal J. and H. Lakhmidas Vasanji vs. Bai Vijkere alias Vijli and Dapthary F. and D.
199-07. In person Bai Jamnabai widow vs Joshi Shamji Morarji Tyabji D and Co.
123-07. In person Sakalchand Amarchand the firm vs Kastoorbai Choonilal Shamrao M and H.
763-06. Wadia G and Co. Bai Moti widow vs Loomba Gomaji and others Payne and Co.
783-05. T A Ghandy Damoderdas Vandravandas vs Hatim Gulam Hoosein Wadia G and Co
569-07. Mulji and K. Awabai vs Rustomji Pestonji Ghoregamwala F P Pavri.
819-07. Little and Co Moreshwar Narayen vs Vinayak Madhowrao and another Dikshit D and S.
331-07. Mulla M Bernardo da Costa and another vs Viscount de Wrem and others.
527-07. Madhowji K and Co Jugmohundas Damoderdas and others vs Kasidas Mathuradas and others.
927-07. Mulji K Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Meherwadis and others, Kanga and P.

ABOUT 2,000 people perished in the recent floods in the Tokat vilayet of Sivas, Asia Minor, including about 300 who were detained in the prisons. Of 600 Army recruits who were assembled in the courtyard of the Government House only about 100 escaped.

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1908.

THE SULTAN AND HIS SUBJECTS.

IN an article which appeared a few days ago we made a brief allusion to the recent changes in Turkey and to the practical fulfilment of our vaticination of two years since. As, however, the subject is of considerable interest to Indian Musalmans whose sympathies are with the patriotic party which has brought about the revolution, it will be useful to contrast it with the Persian situation and with the older reform movement which had such a disastrous ending in the seventies of last century. As stated in our previous article, no one has hitherto suspected the present occupant of the Khalifate of altruistic tendencies; indeed, the usual presentation of his personality is that of a morose, suspicious, selfish monarch, whose principal ambition is self-aggrandisement and the preservation of his dynasty. His sudden conversion to constitutional ideals, combined with protestations of affection for his subjects, creates a curiously ironical situation when contrasted with his past policy, but as we have previously pointed out, the choice is not his own; it has been forced upon him by his subjects, and he has adapted himself to the situation with an adroitness that gives fresh proofs of the versatility, and the consummate cleverness which are his most striking characteristics. Until two and a half years ago the administration of Turkey and Persia had many identical features, corruption and the absolutism of their rulers being the dominant factors at both Constantinople and Teheran. But at the commencement of 1906 the dying Shah, who had exhausted his treasury and forfeited Persian credit abroad, was prepared to concede all popular demands so that he might end his days in peace. The results of Parliamentary Government in a country totally unprepared for it, and with no intelligent leaders to guide and control the new democracy, have been in evidence for some months past. *Absit Omen*, but in Turkey, where precisely similar conditions prevail, it may happen that after a while the patriotic party will find themselves in collision with the autocracy which the Sultan has temporarily laid down, and should this unfortunately occur the consequences would be extremely serious not only for the Ottoman Empire, but for Europe also. At present all is enthusiasm, although recent telegrams indicate some disagreements, the new regime has completely captured the popular imagination, but when the acclamations have died away and the serious work of governing under a novel and untried constitution begins it will be interesting to observe whether the Sultan's subjects will avoid the mistakes that have, temporarily we hope, eclipsed the reformation in Persia.

At Constantinople the risks are more apparent, for it must be remembered that the monarch who is now avowing his adherence to a scheme for a constitutional government is the Sultan who exactly thirty years ago subverted an administration of this kind in order that he might concentrate all authority in his own person. The aspect of affairs and the disposition of his subjects have altered considerably since Abdul Hamid was permitted to wreck the Constitution of 1876, and any attempt to repeat that manœuvre would undoubtedly produce a rebellion which would cost the Sultan his throne; but no one can divine what may be the next exploit of this inscrutable ruler, who has, on more than one occasion, matched himself successfully against the combined diplomatic wisdom of Europe. The history of Turkish reform, which seems at last to have reached a stage demanding serious consideration, dates back to the reign of Sultan Mahmood, who directed the massacre of the janissaries and hanged a popular saint upon the Golata bridge, who accused him of lunacy and demanded "a crown of glory." This monarch toured through his European provinces, established courts of justice, encouraged education, founded an official journal and did many other things which earned for him the detestation of his fanatical subjects and the designation of "unbeliever," because some of his reforms collided with the doctrines of the Koran. These events happened in the first quarter of last century, but his son and successor, to whose aid we went in the Crimea, had even more liberal ideas and signalised the commencement of his reign by issuing a proclamation of concessions to Christians and others which shocked his orthodox subjects and almost caused a rebellion. Popular convictions were so strongly opposed to the new policy that it was abandoned within a few months of its pronouncement, and the "August Firman" is now an historical document, translations of which are reproduced in European standard works upon the Ottoman Empire. About half a century ago the "Young Turkey Party," which has recently dictated its own terms to the Sultan, first appeared in history. Midhat Pasha is usually credited with its origin, but some authorities maintain that its founder was an Egyptian prince who was banished from his own country and carried his propaganda to Constantinople. However that may be, the great Turkish Pasha was the first to apply its principles to administrative affairs in the reign of the Sultan Murad. As the latter ruled for a few months only, when he was deposed on grounds of mental aberration, the Sultan to whose lot it fell to give effect to the aspirations of the new party was Abdul Hamid, who has just astonished Europe by his reversion to a policy which he condemned and ostracised thirty years ago.

When chosen as successor to his dethroned uncle, Abdul Hamid gave the most solemn assurances that he would observe the new Constitution which was forthwith promulgated. And it was assuredly liberal enough, as it provided among other reforms "for the equality of all citizens irrespective of nationality or creed; freedom of worship, of education and of the press; abolition of torture; inviolability of domicile and a reform of the taxes." The representative institutions which came into being under the Constitution were two, a Senate and a House of Commons, the members of the former holding office for life and the latter for five years. Like the more recent assembly at Teheran, neither of these bodies proved of much practical use owing to the novelty of the situation and the absence of regular forms of procedure. But both were wise enough not to precipitate a quarrel with the Sultan, who tolerated their existence and the ambitions of the Young Turkey Party for a couple of years, at the conclusion of which a palace plot, encouraged by the ruler, brought about the downfall of Midhat Pasha and his confederates. A number of them, including their leader, were banished to Asiatic Turkey, and the rest fled to escape the Sultan's vengeance. The two "Houses" vanished without the concomitants attending the Teheran reaction, and since the end of the seventies the "Young Turks" have been scattered all over Europe, seeking the sympathy and support of better-conducted Governments. This is, briefly, the story of the failure of the first attempt at Constitution-making in Turkey. Whether the second endeavour, launched three weeks ago, will be more successful, time, and the real intentions of the Sultan alone will prove. According to the latest telegrams, it would, however, appear that Abdul Hamid is too deeply committed to resort to the tactics which enabled him to wreck Midhat Pasha's ideals; the Young Turkey Party has won the suffrages of the army and the populace, and unless the Sultan chooses to risk a revolution, in which his dynasty would perhaps disappear, he will probably elect to abide by the results of a movement for which he is personally responsible, and which without his connivance and encouragement could never have attained its present dimensions.

THE BIRTHDAY OF KRISHNA.

TO-DAY the Hindus celebrate one of their most important religious festivals, called Jamna Ashtami or Gocul Ashtami, the eighth day of the current lunar month on which their great god Krishna was born near Muttra, a well-known city of North India, thirty miles above Agra, situated on the right bank of the Jumna. The district round about Muttra is held very sacred by the followers of Vishnu who was born as Krishna in one of his ten *avatars* or incarnations; and it is called Brijmandal of Vaishnav Hinduism. It is the great place of pilgrimage which the faithful should perform at least once in their lives, and as often as possible, and thus be familiar with the scenes in the early life of Krishna, the great god of their idolatry. The pilgrims perform, especially on this occasion of the season of the birthday of the god, the Parithrama or perambulation of the Brij district, forty-two miles long by thirty miles broad, visiting the various localities traditionally connected with the infancy and early life of Krishna, the 12 *bans* of woods and 24 *upabans* or groves, besides the many ponds, wells, hills and temples of their popular god. Here, in this Brijmandal, is the village of Gocul, a few miles from Muttra, where Vishnu first saw the light as Krishna, and where also was born much later Vallabh Swami, who established one of the most popular cults of this god called Vallabhacharya sect, so prominent in Gujarat and in Bombay. It was characteristic of Aurangzeb that he should have converted into a mosque the palace of Nanda, the father of Krishna, where the god passed his infancy. In the days of the decline of the Moghul power this building at Mahaban, in the vicinity of Muttra, seems to have been used conjointly as a Mahomedan mosque and as a Hindu temple. Under our rule the Hindus have come once more into full possession of their own, and worship without restraint in this palace of Nanda the scenes of Krishna's infancy. The cradle in which the infant god reposed still stands in the pillared hall, a coarse structure covered with red calico and tinsel, for the edification of his fervent followers; and a blue-black image of the sacred child looks out from under a canopy for their adoration. On his birthday today, the cradle and the blue-black image of Krishna will be the chief object of worship of the pilgrims clothed in yellow-stained garments. In all temples of Krishna elsewhere there are cradles in imitation of the original one at Mahaban, and at midnight to-day, the precise time of the birth, will be celebrated with great pomp. It may be said that the image of Krishna as a chubby boy is worshipped in his temples on ordinary occasions eight times a day from the morning when the god is supposed to rise from his bed till his retiring to sleep late in the evening.

To-day is the seventh day of the waning moon of the Hindu month Shrawan. But Krishna was born on the eighth lunar day of the waning moon of the month that follows Shrawan, viz., Bhadarvo. This discrepancy in the month is accounted for by the fact that in the north of India, where Krishna was born, they calculate the month not from one new moon to the next, as people do here, but from one full moon till the next. Hence Shrawan, which will not end till the next new moon day here, has already ended with people in the north, and at Muttra last week with the full moon the next month of Bhadaravo has already commenced. The real birth takes place on the eighth day, that is to-morrow, at midnight. But the Hindus observe the seventh day as a solemn fast day which terminates in a feast on the real birth-day. The moon was in the sign of Rohini when Krishna was born; but it will not reach that sign till the ninth of the Hindu month that is Thursday. Last year it came into Rohini on the proper day, that is the eighth of Asthami. Thus there is some uncertainty about the precise time. Some fast on the seventh, others on the eighth, whilst others again fast on the ninth, and those who affect great sanctity sometimes go thirty hours without food. The cult of Krishna is not so ancient as other parts of Hinduism, and it arose only in the middle ages. When Fa Hian and Hum Tsang, the Buddist travellers to India in the fifth and sixth centuries, visited Muttra, they heard nothing about the god Krishna, and the place was still Buddist. It was some centuries later still that this Krishna cult was established, and its sacred book "Bhagwat Purana" written.

MARINE INSURANCE GAMBLING.

IT is not clear why Mr. Winston Churchill should consider there is any urgency in calling together a conference of ship-owners and underwriters to consider the question of "Policy Proof of Interest." The system is old and has been abused and the difficulties in the way of abolishing it were summed up long ago by a character in Mr. Henry Seton Merriman's book, "The Grey Lady." "Why do they pay? Because they all do it themselves and know that it is a gamble." The same character foreshadows Mr. Churchill in remarkable detail. "It is suspected that the gamblers sometimes resort to foul play." "There is a science in cyclones," observes Mr. Merriman's character, "you know when they are coming and when they are not coming. There's money in cyclones. Suppose that the next cyclone sends forty ships to kingdom come and I've got a line of five hundred or a thousand on every one of them. It will be easy enough to know about when they'll be coming. When one is about I'll have a line on every ship at sea between Colombo Penang—d' you see? I'll get a man on the coast here to watch the weather. When there is a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal he will wire me home one word 'Milksop' or 'Spongecake' or something soft and innocent. I'll do the rest, my boy." That is one way how P.P.I., as it is called, might be worked in its most innocent form. Another way, deliberately wrecking a ship is shown later in the book. Let it be granted that the novelist exaggerated a little in this matter, as he often did in others. Even so he had plenty of grounds for what he wrote thirteen years ago and, seeing that wrecks are no more frequent now than they were then, it would seem that the gambling has not led to more foul play than there was then. If the system is gambling, then in certain minds it needs suppressing; if it leads to foul play, then it certainly needs suppressing, but this is a matter for speculation so far, and it is probable Lloyds would have been better pleased had Mr. Winston Churchill not raised a scare and directed his energies in other directions.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia" with the outward Mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. BENTON, Inspector-General of Irrigation has been granted two years' extension of service.

A SUCCESSFUL operation has been performed, for cataract, on the father of H. H. the Khan of Kalat, by Dr. Sodhi, M.B., (Edin.) Opthalmic Surgeon, Quetta. The patient bore the operation well, and there have been no complications.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Australians for Bombay.

FOOTBALL FRACAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 3.

IT was a fair day which greeted the new Governor of Victoria, Sir Thomas Carmichael, and Lady Carmichael on their arrival in Hobson's Bay by the R.M.S. "Macedonia." Although it was in a winter month the weather had both the warm touch of summer and the bracing touch of spring in it. The sun shone from a typically blue and cloud flecked Australian sky, flooding sea and land with light. There was only enough breeze to occasionally flutter the bunting on the ships in harbour. A well arranged programme had been prepared for the reception of the new Governor. A special train, containing members of the State Cabinet and a representative party of members of the State Parliament, left Flinders-street for Port Melbourne shortly after 11 a.m. There was a little delay in starting, owing to the absence of the Premier, but it was ascertained that he had proceeded direct to the port, where the "Lady Loch," the Government steamer, was waiting to convey the party out to meet the "Macedonia. Sir Thomas Bent was found on the pier waiting for his colleagues in the Windsor uniform. When the Government steamer at last drew alongside, a gangway was quickly improvised to allow the Premier, the members of the Cabinet reception committee—Messr Cameron, Mackey, Mackinnon and Sachse—Mr. T. G. Watson (Clerk of the Legislative Assembly); Mr. Victor Hood, and the representatives of the press, to go aboard the mail steamer to accord an official welcome to the new Governor. At the entrance to the saloon stood the stalwart form of Captain Horace Hope, the new Governor's A.D.C., in the picturesque regimentals of the Highland Light Infantry—red coat and tartan plaid and trews—ready to escort the party to the saloon in which his Excellency was waiting. The Premier, after a cordial handshake, said:—"It affords me exceeding great pleasure, your Excellency, to welcome you as Governor of this State, which bears the name of our late Queen, and I trust that this bright day will be a presage of your Excellency's experience during your term amongst us." The Premier then introduced his colleagues. His Excellency, in reply, said:—"I consider it a very great honor to represent his Majesty in this important State of Victoria. I am very much obliged for the kind words you have spoken, and I hope, as you say, that this beautiful day will indeed be a good augry of the future."

AUSTRALIANS FOR BOMBAY.

A remarkable development took place in connection with the riots in Bombay. The 6th Australian Infantry Regiment volunteered for service in India, and a cable to the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, was sent conveying a definite offer to this effect. The official offer from the regiment was communicated to the staff officer of the Second Infantry Brigade in the following letter, dated 27th July, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel John Evans, commanding officer of the 1st battalion 6th Australian Infantry Regiment:—

"Sir,—I have consulted several of the officers of the 6th Australian Infantry Regiment, and am glad to be in a position to request that Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., colonel of this regiment and Governor of Bombay, be communicated with and informed that the regiment would heartily enlist for service in India if the Bombay disturbances continue, and the Imperial authorities, with the Commonwealth Government's consent, think it desirable to accept our services. The numbers of the regiment are not very great, but the effect upon the present unrest and defiance of authority in India would be incalculable, if it were known that the British troops in India would have fighting at their side, in case of trouble, their comrades from Australia and the Empire."

The 6th Australian Infantry Regiment, of which Sir George Clarke is honorary colonel, has an officers' establishment of 26 officers on the current estimates. The regiment is about 500 men strong just now, and was in the pink of condition when last reported on by the military authorities. Before, however, the offer of its commanding officer could be tested, there would have to be a muster at the orderly room on the Eastern Hill, and each man would have to express his willingness to leave Australia and enlist as a contingent for India. The terms of the men's present enlistment provide for service within the Commonwealth only. From inquiries made it is clear that Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' offer is regarded with appreciation by all his colleagues in the forces. When informed by a representative of "The Age" last evening of the offer made by the militia regiment, the Prime Minister said:—"The matter has not yet come before me officially. Of course the fact that Sir George Clarke is the honorary colonel of the regiment explains the feeling of chivalry embodied in this offer. As far as I know, the disturbances in the hill districts of Bombay have ceased, and something like quiet appears to have been restored along the border. But it must be remembered that the territory lying nearest to us in India is always liable to disturbance at any moment. There are, therefore, far greater chances of seeing active service in India than anywhere else in the Empire."

LORD NORTHCOTE'S FAREWELL.

At Adelaide July 28, Lord Northcote was entertained at luncheon by the Ministry at Parliament House. There was a brillient gathering of public men, over which the premier (Mr. Price) presided. The Premier, in a concise and graceful speech proposed the health of His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Northcote. Lord Northcote, in reply, thanked the South Australian Government for the way in which his movements in the State had been facilitated. It had sent up Mr. McIntosh to help him on his Murray trip, and had also done everything possible to make the journey to Oodnadatta comfortable and enjoyable. He had seen enough evidence in the valley of the Murray to convince him of the wonderful possibilities of settlement on its banks, and the policy of development in that direction was bound to have its reward. He expressed the kindliest sentiments toward Australia and its people, and assured them that in England he would do all that he could to advance the interests of the great Commonwealth. He thanked them for all that had been done for him, and extended a cordial invitation for any of them when in England to visit him at his home. Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Best and Captain Share, Private Secretary, took his official departure the same day by the Melbourne express train. Over 2,000 school children, with their teachers, assembled between the city baths and the railway square, and at 4 o'clock Lord Northcote, with the State Governor (Sir George Le Hunte), drove through a guard of honour of cadets. His carriage was escorted by a body of mounted police. The vice regal party were loudly cheered by the scholars as the carriage drove past, and Miss Florrie Price, daughter of the Premier, presented Lord Northcote with a tastefully arranged bunch of wattle, lilac, and fern, and with a bouquet for lady Northcote, together with an affectionate farewell to both from the children of South Australia. Lord Northcote returned thanks. When the carriage resumed the journey to the station the cheering continued.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Although the Commonwealth Government has invited tenders for the installation throughout the Commonwealth of wireless telegraphy, it is exceedingly unlikely that any tender will be accepted. The Director of the Naval Forces (Captain Cresswell) and the Minister for Defence (Mr. Ewing) have for some time past been watching the experiments of an Australian inventor, and are now disposed to think that he has evolved a system of wireless telegraphy far superior to anything which the Marconi, Pouson, De Fourest, or other companies have to offer. The matter has been kept a profound secret so far, but to-morrow the inventor is to be introduced to the Military Board, and on a short-range apparatus established at the Victoria Barracks he will demonstrate the wonderful results he has obtained. At the inventor's laboratory in the suburbs, there is a large pole, like the mast of a ship, carrying the antennae of his wireless equipment. Down below are his instruments, and whenever a vessel of the Royal navy or a German mail steamer or any other wireless installation sends messages the bells in the office below the mast are set ringing violently, and through the telephone receiver can be heard the message. The vessels of the Royal navy communicate between Sydney and Melbourne, and Sydney and Adelaide but all their messages are intercepted by this suburban installation, and many messages intended to be private find their way to the inventor's ears, although both the experts of the navy and the engineers of the German mail steamers believe that their messages cannot be tapped. It is in this defect of other wireless systems that the value of the new invention lies. It is stated that there is no message which cannot be caught up and recorded by this installation and that there is no system, however it may be tuned or guarded, which is safe against the new invention. From its instruments messages can be poured into the receivers of the enemy's installations, so that messages are simply a confused medley of signals. This, however, is said to be only one of the methods which the new system has of confounding and silencing competitors. There are others more drastic and more effective, but these are being kept secret.

FOOTBALL FRACAS.

Few more disgraceful scenes have been witnessed at a football match than at the meeting of the Port Melbourne and Brighton teams at Brighton, Victoria, on the 1st instant. Almost from the start ill-feeling was displayed and this developed until it culminated towards the close of the final quarter, in a riot. To the Brighton team the winning of the game meant the possibility of getting into the final four teams to play off for the premiership, and the match had caused them some anxiety. The Port Melbourne players had less reason to be keen, for they were in hopeless position on the Association premiership list. Immediately on the bounce of the ball for the final stage the roughness which had previously prevailed increased in violence. Nugent, the umpire, seemed powerless to control affairs. Within about seven minutes to time a cowardly attack was made upon James, the Brighton rover. Someone upper cut him first on the right jaw and then on the left, and he fell helpless to the ground. Nugent at once stopped the play and took the name of the Port Melbourne man who, it was alleged, struck the blow. After about a minute had elapsed the ball was bounced, but immediately there was a general melee. Frederick Robinson, a powerfully-built fellow of about 14 stone, was in the ruck for Brighton, but his physique was no protection for him. As soon as the ball was bounced he was seized around the neck and punched. As he fell he was hit again, and he was also attacked on the ground. When he jumped up he was again assaulted. The scuffle that ensued was joined in by many barrackers, one of whom, having divested himself of his coat and vest and shirt stood challenging any Brighton man to fight. Mounted-constable Kelly galloped to the scene and dispersed the crowd and the game was finished without any further outbreak. Brighton won easily, scoring 13 goals 14 behinds (92 points), to 5 goals 4 behinds (34 points.) A demonstration was made against the umpire as he was leaving the ground. "Get to him," "Settle him," urged the Port Melbourne barrackers. Mounted-constable Kelly and several of the Brighton players, however protected him. Nugent went first into the Brighton players' room in order to get certain names and he afterwards expressed his intention of going into the room occupied by the Port Melbourne men for a similar purpose. The president and the secretary of the Brighton Club, fearing that he might be molested, went with him. No sooner had they entered the room than Nugent was struck a violent blow on the left cheek, and he dropped to the floor. He was rendered unconscious, and as he appeared to be seriously injured, medical aid was sought. It was found that he had sustained a slight concussion of the brain, and after about half an hour he was taken home. Nugent says that his assailant is a prominent Port Melbourne supporter.

BOOKMAKERS ON STRIKE.

At Broken Hill, on July 26, the members of the ring who were expected to operate at the opening day of the Broken Hill Jockey Club meeting on Saturday declined to do so. They made themselves look ridiculous by striking. The remarkable thing about the strike of the bookmakers was that after the first two races the public seemed perfectly reconciled to its lot, and settled down to enjoy the afternoon's sport for the sport's sake. The action of the bookmakers did not interfere with the harmony of the meeting in the slightest, while the general opinion was expressed that they had treated their clients on the racecourse with contempt. At the meeting held by the committee before the racing opened a deputation was received from the bookmakers. The chairman of the club told the deputation he hoped that they would do their utmost to end the absurd strike. The committee had met them as fairly as it could by reducing the license fees to four guineas a day inside and two guineas outside. This the bookmakers had refused. Therefore the committee was unable to make any further advance. The fee of five guineas, which was at first asked, was paid by the ringmen without demur last year, and the club is making arrangements for the accommodation of owners who desire to support their horses on Wednesday, and the result of this action will be to nullify the attempt of the bookmakers to injure the meeting. A noticeable feature of the day's racing was the sturdy way in which owners stood by the club in its unenviable position. It cannot be said that a single horse was scratched because of the absence of the money market. The action of the bookmakers was commented upon rather severely by the sporting public, and the general opinion seemed to be that by going on strike as they did the bookmakers adopted a foolish policy, which would bring about their own discomfiture in the end.

MURRAY WATERS BILL

The Victorian State Government do not intend to proceed further with the Murray Waters Bill in the Legislative Assembly for the present. Immediately the second reading of the Bill had been moved by the Minister of Water supply about a fortnight ago the debate was adjourned. Mr. Swinburne announced on Saturday that it was not intended to bring the Bill on again until the measure had been introduced in the New South Wales and South Australian Parliaments, and carried to the stage which it had reached in Melbourne.

A NEWZEALAND EPISODE.

At Auckland, on July 27, when the steamer "Victoria" was leaving the wharf a large crowd were saying farewell to the British footballers, several of whom were leaning over the side waving to friends. Downs, the British forward, overbalanced and fell between the steamer and the pier, causing a scene of great excitement. Ropes were dropped and Gillett and Frano, representative New Zealand footballers, jumped into the water and assisted Down, who was loaded with a heavy overcoat and wraps. As the steamer hauled off a launch went between her and the wharf and rescued the three men. Down was placed aboard in a much exhausted condition.

A.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

PROPOSAL FOR A RESERVE LOAN.

Full Strength at all Costs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that the Government is considering a proposal to raise a loan of one hundred millions sterling to form a fund, which can be drawn upon as required for the necessities of the Navy, thus obviating the disorganization of budgets.

An influential section of the Cabinet supports the proposal, which will be tantamount to a declaration to maintain the two-Power standard at all costs. Certain financiers have undertaken to find the sum on nominal terms.

The "Daily Telegraph" alludes to an article published in the "Westminster Gazette" on Saturday, pleading in guarded terms for the adoption of the loan scheme, which would make it clear to all parties what, if the situation remains unchanged on the other side, will be our action.

THE ANTI-NEGRO RIOTS.

Another Negro Lynched.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Latest advices from Springfield, Illinois, state that an aged and inoffensive Negro was lynched and hanged last night.

The position of the Negroes is pitiable. 2,500 troops are patrolling the town. The cavalry dispersed the mob attempting to storm the armoury, in which some Negroes had taken refuge.

The officials believe they have now mastered the situation.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Burning of Certificates.

MR. SMUTS DENOUNCED.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

A Johannesburg telegram states that three thousand Asiatics assembled at the Mosque to-day and witnessed the burning of three to four hundred Indians' and Chinamen's certificates.

Mr. Ghandi said he was prepared to spend his life in gaol in preference to seeing the serf-like treatment of the Indians. He accused Mr. Smuts of breaking his word in reference to the agreement of 30th January.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Sir W. Goschen's Successor.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Sir Fairfax Cartwright, Minister at Munich, has been appointed British Ambassador at Vienna, in place of Sir William Goschen, who was transferred to Berlin.

INDIA'S HOARDED WEALTH.

Letter from Sir E. Cable.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

In a long letter to the "Times" Sir Ernest Cable urges the appointment of a committee of enquiry, composed of European and Indian financiers, to ascertain how and to what extent Indians can be induced to invest their savings in state or industrial enterprise.

The hoarded wealth of India, he says, has been estimated at three hundred millions sterling, and is increasing by eleven millions every year.

Sir Ernest writes with especial reference to the development of railways.

The "Times" in a leading article discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal. It thinks that the present moment is hardly propitious for such a delicate enquiry.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Suggested Alliance.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The "New York Herald" is ventilating the idea of an American alliance with Japan as a counterbalance to Japanese power, but the movement possesses little substance.

The "Times" correspondent at Washington says that the Government does not intend to depart from the policy of avoiding entangling alliances.

Nevertheless it is undeniable that there exists in America a latent distrust of Japan and much relief will be felt officially when the visit of the battleship fleet is over without incident or contretemps.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The death is announced of Mrs. Gupta.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 77.

A cable was received in Calcutta this morning announcing the death of Mrs. K. G. Gupta. Mrs. Gupta accompanied her husband to England this spring when he went to take over charge of his duties as Member of the India Council. She was 55 years of age and had been in failing health for some time. The end came very suddenly.

THE REFORMS IN TURKEY.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Advices from Constantinople state that the newspapers there publish the programme of the Government, the salient features of which are that all laws and regulations that are not compatible with the new regime will be changed, and the Army and Navy and all branches of the Government reorganised.

Non-Mussulmans will be taken into the military service, and the best relations will be cultivated with all the Powers.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Government's programme also includes an endeavour to abolish the Capitulations with the consent of the Powers.

Disquieting news has been received from Mosul in Diarbekir, where a fanatical party refuses to recognize the new regime.

The Vali of Diarbekir is siding with the reactionaries.

DEATH OF REDJIB PASHA.

Turkish Minister for War.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Redjib Pasha, the new Turkish Minister for War, has died suddenly and Osman Nizami Pasha has been appointed to succeed him.

THE STETTEN STRIKE.

A Lock-out Averted.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The hands at the Stetten shipbuilding yards have resumed work and a general lock-out has been averted.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

A Manifesto on Unrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Nawab Bahadur Murshidabad Amirulomrah has issued a strongly worded manifesto regarding the unrest.

He calls upon the great body of the King's Indian subjects to come forward and denounce the men and methods that are keeping India in a state of ferment, and have been responsible for the dastardly crimes recently committed or attempted, "which they must look down upon with abhorrence and contempt." He emphasises the fact that it is time that those who have the welfare of India at heart "realised that the advancement of the country will not be furthered an inch by unrighteous means," and that mere passive loyalty will not be sufficient; there must be active co-operation with Government in the work of neutralising the poison that has thrown India into a malignant fever from which she is now suffering.

THE PERMANENT WAY INSTITUTION.

Council Meeting and Trip.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Arrangements for the next Council meeting and Convention of the Permanent Way Institution of India are proceeding apace.

The meeting is to be held in Calcutta on Monday, January 11th, with the usual dinner that night. The members leave Howrah Station on Tuesday morning for a trip on the East Indian Railway, going *via* the Grand Chord line, as far as Gya, leaving there that night for Jamalpur, where a visit will be paid to the famous workshops on Wednesday, and a lecture will be given on the manufacture of steel and iron.

The members will return to Calcutta on Thursday morning the 14th January. This trip is being arranged by Mr. Dring, Agent of the East Indian Railway.

DARING DACOITY.

Big Loot Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 17.

Six armed dacoits, three carrying revolvers and three dahs, entered a wealthy Burman's house at seven o'clock last night and got away with Rs. 20,000 worth of jewellery and notes and cash. The house dacoited was in the centre of the town. The head of the house was a wealthy rice broker, who left Rangoon yesterday morning for Kyauktan, which is not far from Rangoon. At the hour stated the dacoits, under the disguise of respectable citizens, appeared outside the house and asked the owner's family of five women and two lads if the head broker was at home. On learning he was not, they entered the house and closed the door behind them. They then whipped out their weapons, and after stripping the intimidated women of all their valuable jewellery, locked them up. Four of them kept guard, while the others took the mother of the house upstairs. After getting the keys of the boxes by pointing a revolver at her head on getting upstairs, the dacoits found the two lads, bound their hands, and robbed them of diamond rings and other jewellery. They then ransacked all the boxes and got clean away with a large amount of valuable property. After they had gone the police were apprised. No arrests have been made or clue obtained. The dacoity has caused a great sensation.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Madras Case.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

The sedition case against Ethiraj Surendranath Arya was decided here to-day.

Mr. Justice Miller, in delivering his charge to the jury, said there were three charges against the accused which must be treated as separate matters for their consideration, each upon the evidence which related to it. His Lordship explained the offence of sedition and explanation attached to it as to what was meant by disaffection. If the jury were able to find by words which prisoner had spoken he had brought into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India, then they would declare him guilty of that and if the jury were able to find he had excited disaffection against the Government they were bound to find him guilty. But before the jury did so it was necessary for them to find that some person had become disaffected in consequence of what accused had spoken. But no such evidence had been placed before them. Accused in his statement before the Court here said his mission was a spiritual one, and that he was preaching to the people the dignity of character, the ideal of a corporate life. But if in preaching such ideal he had intended to excite disaffection, he was none the less guilty. His Lordship proceeded to review the evidence in regard to the first count. His Lordship said if the jury were satisfied that the accused had, as Inspector Venkatarama Iyer stated, used the words to the effect he would annihilate laws and regulations even by shedding blood if such laws interfered with the exercise of the people's natural rights, then it would amount to exciting a feeling of enmity. His Lordship proceeded to deal with the speech of 3rd May and the evidence relating to it. Accused explained his reference to spittle. The illustration was meant merely as illustration of what might be gained by unity. It was, however, a matter for the jury to say whether they would accept that explanation and his statement He had used expressions modifying the statement recorded by the police reporter. Passing on to the meeting on 2nd June the learned Judge reviewed at length the evidence of three police officers who had taken notes at the meeting. In conclusion, his Lordship read to the jury the statement of the accused and asked them to consider the whole evidence in the case and return an impartial verdict as he knew they would.

The jury returned at 2-25 p.m. with a unanimous verdict of guilty on all the three counts.

Before his Lordship proceeded to pass sentence Mr. Osborne addressed his Lordship as follows :—My Lord,—I beg to be permitted, under instructions with regard to the question of sentence, to bring a few considerations to your Lordship's notice in this matter. I submit the evidence has very clearly shown that the accused in this case is not a boy. He must have fully realised the consequences of the act which he has committed, and the language which he has used in the course of his speeches is one which, I submit, has not only incited hatred and contempt, but actually instigated violence and bloodshed The widespread mischief which persons of this kind create is not less appreciable because it is difficult to trace. Although the Crown has no desire to be vindictive, still Government desire to guard against a repetition of acts of this nature. There has been no justification, no excuse, and no extenuating circumstances which can be pleaded on behalf of accused. Therefore, I submit this is a case in which an exemplary sentence should be passed and that accused should suffer the fullest punishment which his acts deserve.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to five years' transportation on the first count, and to transportation for three years on each of the second and third counts, the sentences to run concurrently. In all the accused will be transported for five years.

Mr. Osborne then applied to his Lordship for an adjournment to the next Sessions on the remaining charges against the accused.

His Lordship could not see the necessity for the adjournment of the second case.

THE UNITED PLANTERS.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 17.

At the annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India held here to-day the usual procedure was followed. Resolutions of other than local interest included one asking that arrangements be made for the name of the office of destination to be entered on telegraph receipts, and a request for the reduction of the money-order commissions was reiterated.

The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association at Calcutta was recommended to submit to the Association affiliated to the United Planters information as to its constitution, with a view to consideration by individual planters.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

Of the two accused in connection with the recent Jutogh tragedy, Corporal Cullen has been sent to Lahore while Karim Khan will be tried at Simla before Mr. Rose, the Sessions Judge of Umballa, who is expected here next week.

THE Maharajah of Bikanir arrived at Simla yesterday and is staying at Viceregal Lodge.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Reorganisation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The Government of India's proposals for carrying out the reorganisation of the Railway Board as recently sanctioned are now before the Secretary of State. The details of the arrangement will no doubt be made public shortly. The main object in view is, of course, to decentralise responsibility and increase the efficiency of the control exercised by the Railway Board over railway administration, while at the same time rendering it possible for the Board to relieve itself of unimportant details and devote itself to the bigger of the numerous questions that are in need of decision.

A temporary Assistant Secretary has recently been appointed to help to this end, while on the construction side the Board already have the assistance of a highly trained engineering director. One reform which should certainly be included is that of appointing a corresponding director on the traffic side, as the task of administrating the railways of the country is becoming heavier with every addition to the mileage that is made, and that the difficulties which have arisen over the selection of a site for the Lower Ganges Bridge show how necessary it is that the members of the responsible directing Board should have leisure to go into such important schemes fully at an early stage of their inception—a duty with which the heaviness of the burden of routine administration at present interferes seriously.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

Committee Leave for Sara.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The special Engineering Committee appointed to report on the Lower Ganges Bridge held a meeting this morning. Several members of the Committee are leaving to-night for Sara Ghat.

BENGAL COAL DISPUTE.

Shareholders Successful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

A circular has been sent out to-day to the shareholders of the East Indian Coal Co., by Messrs. Hugh and Co., the solicitors who have been acting for a large number of shareholders in the controversy which has arisen between the said shareholders and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., managing agents.

This statement shows that the shareholders have carried every point for which they contended and the management of the Company is to be transferred from London to Calcutta, and the Company takes over the bulk of the shares in the Koirah and Jherria Syndicates at par. This represents a lump sum of 14 lakhs of rupees.

FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dera Gazi Khan in Danger.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

News continues to arrive of the most serious state of things in Western Punjab from floods.

The Indus has breached the embankment which has hitherto stood between Dera Ghazi Khan city and its waters. The city has not been actually submerged, but the engineers report that if the present rate of erosion continues, the whole of the houses and public buildings must inevitably be engulfed.

In the Lyallpur district the state of affairs is almost equally serious. Great numbers of cattle have been drowned, and in such localities as Gojra and Toba Tek Singh almost all the houses are reported to have fallen, while other villages are in a very similar condition.

THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

Transfers to Aden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The following medical officers are transferred to Aden:—Lieutenant-Colonel A.Kennedy, from Mhow, to relieve Fallon; Captain D.P. Watson, from Quetta, to relieve Conway; Captain A. A. Meadon, from Mhow, to relieve Carr; Major C. Dalton, from Rawalpindi, to relieve Buswell; Captain F. M. Ommanney, to relieve Dunbar.

COLONEL Dunlop Smith has arrived at Simla and relieved Major Pinhey as Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

COLONEL WILKIE, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Eastern Bengal and Assam, proceeds on leave early in October, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Neil Campbell, Civil Surgeon, Dacca, officiating.

CAPTAIN E. C. Taylor, I. M. S., has taken over the duties of Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, vice Captain Carrison on thirteen months' leave.

A DUFFERIN Fund meeting will be held at Simla by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto to-morrow.

SNOWFALL report for June published yesterday shows on the whole a somewhat smaller accumulation in the Himalayas than usual.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

The following arrivals and departures are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant B. G. M. Nixon. 1st Battalion, the Queens; Captain S. Lethbridge, R.C., I.O.D.; Majors E. H. Haigh, R.E., and H. O. Luthbury, R.E.; Captain A. C. Kennedy, R.A., arrived and landed s.s. "Oceana," 14th August; and Lieutenant F. D. Leslie, attached 1st R. Sussex Regiment, arrived and landed s.s. "City of Glasgow," 28th March.

Departures.—Major T. Fraser, R.E., P. and O. "Persia," 15th August; Colonel W. Doran, 2nd Leinster Regiment, s.s. "City of Paris," 16th August; Lieutenants L. A. Rethell, 1/8 Gurkhas; G. F. Mellor, Assistant Director of Farms, 7th Division; Major W. Burlton, S. and T. Corps; Colonel F. J. Plink, the Queen's Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shearer, I.M.S.; Lieutenant J. P. Bassett, R.E., P. and O. "Persia," 15th August.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captains J. A. W. Webster, R.A.M.C.; A. W. S. Patterson, 1st Somerset L. Infantry; Lieutenant G. M. Ormerod, R.F.A., arrived and landed s.s. "Oceana," 14th August; Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hardy, 9th Dec., Infantry, and Captain H. T. G. Rogers, 7th Gurkhas, arrived and lauded s.s. "Sydney," 14th August.

Departures.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. Yarr, R.A.M.C., s.s. "Persia," 15th August; Lieutenant A. D. Gunn, 110th Mahratta L. Infantry, s.s. "R. Rubattino," 15th August; Colonels H. L. Stafford, R.E.; W. H. E. Murray, the Royal Scotts, s.s. "Persia," 15th August; and Lieutenant W. G. Elphinstone, 34th Poona Horse, s.s. "Persia," 15th August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, 28th Mountain Battery, is posted to the Garrison Artillery, Rangoon, on promotion.

Lieutenant Heyland, 121st Pioneers, is selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Webb, Nottinghampshire and Derbyshire Regiment, is selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps, and posted to 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Captain Gray, 66th Battery, is attached to the Royal Field Artillery, Jullundur, on promotion.

Major Browne, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Cawnpore, on promotion.

MERITORIOUS service medals with annuity are conferred upon following Hospital Assistants :—C. S. Mudali, P. M. Patrudu, C. Murugesu Mudali, J. E. D'Cruz, Saiyid Sulaiman Faizullah and Sunder Singh.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BARKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17.

I regret to announce the death, this morning, of Lieutenant H. B. Barker, of 174th Mahrathas from enteric. He was a very popular young officer in the station.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

It cannot be said that the notice issued last Saturday to shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, announcing that the Bank had been compelled to suspend business, with a view to its immediately being placed in liquidation, came wholly as a surprise to the commercial community, writes the *Pioneer's* commercial correspondent at Calcutta. The more recent history of the Bank, showing losses of capital and relinquished branches, has not been forgotten and, quite lately, the frequency with which the available working capital was being cabled from one branch to another did not fail to escape the observation of those who are connected with Exchange. The auditors, in reporting on the financial position of the Bank, stated that it was essential to make good a net deficiency in reserves of Rs. 11,58,723, but the directors admit that this cannot be done without making a further substantial reduction in the Bank's ordinary capital, already curtailed on two previous occasions, and the Board are, therefore, of the opinion that the assets can be best preserved and protected by placing the Bank in liquidation in the joint interest of depositors and shareholders alike, which proposal will be brought forward at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held in Calcutta on the 22nd instant. The Commercial Bank was originally established in Madras in the year 1885 as the Land Mortgage Bank of India, with a small capital, but this was largely increased in 1895 and again in 1896, in which year the Bank became known under its present name, the head office having been transferred from Madras to Calcutta six years previously. For the nine years ending 1897, dividends of 10 per cent. per annum were paid, and in 1898 they dropped to 8 per cent. followed in 1899 by 3 per cent. but from 1900 onwards the only payment made to shareholders was in 1905 when a dividend of 1 1-2 per cent. was declared. Before the closing notice was issued the Bank's ordinary shares were practically unsaleable at Rs. 13, the par value being Rs. 50. The announcement of liquidation has been received with general regret, and much sympathy is felt for Mr. Reginald Murray, the Chief Manager, who has been connected with Calcutta commerce for nearly forty years.

SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

A Boxing Tournament, under the rules of the National Sporting Club, will take place on the South Indian Athletic Association grounds, on the 12th September and following days.

The Tournament is open to British Troops and Volunteers, stationed in any part of India. The events include Bantam, Feather, Light, Middle and Heavy Weights.

The prizes are—First Rs. 200, Second Rs. 100, subject to certain restrictions, as regards the number of entries.

All information may be had from Mr. Rodgers, Honorary Secretary of the Association, People's Park, Madras.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

Speech by Colonel J. E. B. Seely.

THE POSITION OF THE COLONIES.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE DEFINED.

London, August 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, on a motion to adjourn to October 12, Colonel J. E. B. Seely, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, admitted that the Asiatic question in the colonies was overwhelmingly important. The Empire's whole future depended upon the present steps, and a false move might shatter it. Great Britain ought not to adopt a superior tone towards the colonies with whom the question was more acute than it was here. We were bound to admit that the self-governing colonies could exclude whom they would, and we could not interfere; but certain principles might be laid down.

If, he continued, immigrants were admitted, they must sooner or later be given civil rights. They must be admitted free or not at all. If the self-governing colonies sought to exclude British subjects owing to economic reasons, to prevent wages being cut, or because of climatic conditions or of social antipathy causing riots, they ought, at any rate, to treat with the utmost generosity coloured immigrant already there. The Imperial Government asked that from them.

The Government had been met by Canada in the friendliest spirit and he was confident that the Governments of Australasia and South Africa would show the same spirit, realising the necessity for mutual forbearance. He agreed that the Imperial Secretariat should take the matter up. He believed it would be necessary to make the Secretariat a reality, namely, the clearing house of the Empire, where all the different laws might be examined and reported upon, enabling every part of the Empire to know what was doing in the other parts.

Sir Gilbert Parker said it was essential that the structure of national life in the Empire be built from the beginning by whites. Otherwise it would be rotten. Colonel Seely's words would be re-echoed in every corner of the Empire. He commended the Government for taking the right view, appealing to the colonies and conferring with them.

South Australian Agent-Generalship.

MR. JENKINS'S RESIGNATION.

Immediately upon hearing that his resignation of the office of Agent-General for South Australia had been accepted, Mr. J. G. Jenkins transferred his duties to Mr. Whiting.

Mr. Jenkins denies a city rumour that strained relations between himself and Mr. Price, the Premier of South Australia, induced him to go to Lisbon, and that in the meantime Mr. Price arranged with Lloyd's Bank for the issue of the South Australian redemption loan. The relations between him and Mr. Price were, he declares, most harmonious, especially on finance, as was shown by a letter received from Mr. Price at Florence referring to his (Mr. Price's) official telegrams to the Treasurer at Adelaide.

London, August 2.

The price of South Australian Government stocks rose one per cent. on Friday afternoon on the announcement that the new redemption loan would be issued through the usual channels. The issue is not expected until after the summer holidays and the price will not be decided upon until then. The underwriting of the entire amount of the loan was completed on Friday.

Dinizulu's Salary.

ACTION BY NATAL GOVERNMENT.

The Natal Government has telegraphed that it is prepared to provide a sum to assist Dinizulu in his defence if approached by him. The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, welcomed the telegram, and replied that he assumed the amount to be provided would be at least equal to the Imperial Government's intended instalment of salary.

The American Railway Dispute.

EFFECT ON THE PACIFIC CARRYING TRADE.

The Chicago Chamber of Commerce declares that the Japanese will soon completely absorb the trans-Pacific carrying trade unless the American railway companies are allowed to grant rebates for commerce destined for the Orient.

Great Britain's Meat Ring.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. William Weddell, of Messrs. W. Weddel and Co., colonial commission agents is a member of the Departmental committee appointed by Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, to inquire how far and in what manner the general supply, distribution, and price of meat in the United Kingdom are controlled or affected by a combination of firms or companies. Lord Robert Cecil (Conservative M.P. for East Marylebone) is the chairman of the committee which includes four members of the House of Commons and representatives of the boards of Trade and Agriculture.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment on the appeal of Tribhowandas Purshotamdas Mangrolewala, editor and publisher of the "Hind Swarajia," a Gujerati weekly newspaper, who was convicted by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of publishing two articles under the respective headings "Englishmen afraid of the Pen" and "A Grave Warning", in its issues of the 4th and 11th April last, and sentenced under Sections 124A and 153A of the Penal Code, to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to one year's similar imprisonment on the second. Their Lordships affirmed the convictions under Section 124A, and as to the sentences they declined to interfere on the ground that they could not be considered severe.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GOOD NEWS FROM AMERICA.

British Fire Losses in the U.S.A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

It would be difficult to recall a time when more favourable reports of the American cotton crop were coming to England than those which we are now receiving. We are accustomed to discount American estimates of damage, and no doubt we should accept with similar reservations the present assurances of abundance; moreover, the crop is not yet made, by a long way, and it may be marred during the next two or three months. Still, when all allowances have been made, it is difficult to refuse the evidence that up to the middle of this month, at any rate, the condition of the crop has been exceptionally promising. So much is clear from our New York correspondent's letter published in another column, and it is confirmed by Messrs. Bashinsky and Company, of Troy, Alabama, who in a letter, dated July 15, writes:—"The weather during the first half of July has been most propitious for growth and development of the cotton crop over the greater portion of this section. We have had copious rains, the plant has grown to good size, finely shaped and well limbed out, most of it waist high, and is as full of fruit as it can bear. Stands, however, are broken, due partly to the failure of recovering from the injury inflicted by lice and partly to wilt; great efforts are being made to eradicate the latter evil by the use of wilt-resisting seed furnished by the Government, but so far it has met with no perceptible success. In many fields of the earliest planting bolls have reached from half-grown to full size, and barring adverse conditions from now on we may expect open cotton within the next two or three weeks. This would indicate a much earlier crop than last year, as-picking did not commence then until the last week in August. The cotton plant reaches its highest state of development about this time, and a prolonged absence of the usual deterioration will be the most important factor for determining the final yield. Summarising the situation, the cotton crop, excepting a few dry places, promises to be one of the best and earliest of recent years."

Manchester houses in the West Indian trade report but little improvement in the demand for cotton goods. Business in Jamaica continues to be exceedingly dull, and the Kingston merchants are buying only small lots of cheap goods to supply the immediate wants of their customers. Standard qualities of grey and white calicoes and the finer classes of fancies have now only a every limited sale. The lesser islands send forward [illegible] small orders for immediate goods, but the quantities are so limited that they can be supplied from the stocks of the home-trade houses. Cuba, except for some specialities in fancy and bleached goods, shows a falling off in its requirements of Lancashire cloths. Greys and prints are not only affected by the preferential tariff in favour of the United States, but also by the consignments of surplus stocks of American-made goods that are sold in Havana at clearing prices. Shipments to Hayti are restricted by the high rate of exchange and the somewhat unsettled condition of the island, and the importing firms show no disposition to accept prompt deliveries of their orders. The adjoining Republic of San Domingo is, however, showing some improvement in the demand for Manchester goods. Filled white shirtings, finished low drills, and domestics are in some request, principally from the Hamburg houses. The demand generally is for cloths that do not interest the American makers of textiles, who have almost a monopoly in manufactured goods in this market.

The recent report of the Egyptian Cotton Commission is discussed in an able paper published in Cairo, from the pen of Captain H. G. Lyons, F.R.S., Director General of the Egyptian Survey Department. Since his criticisms were printed the service of which he is the head has been authorised by the Government to equip a small expedition to Uganda for the purpose of conducting investigations in the upper atmosphere of that region. Mr. Keeling, Director of the Helonan Observatory, and Mr. Laird Clowes are in charge of the expedition. This mission has provoked considerable criticism in Alexandria and Cairo, where it is pointed out that the Government, on the score of economy, is postponing several urgent works of public utility, but yet can provide the funds for an object of this nature. Evidently, however, Captain Lyons's suggestions on the subject of cotton deterioration and the influence of climate are deemed to be important contributions towards the solution of the question. We understand that the expedition will probably work in conjunction with the Soudan irrigation service in the Nile basins. Since the Government has been spending large sums of money and has drawn up plans for still greater expenditure on works connected with the Nile, with irrigation and cotton, it seems not too soon to begin making inquiries into the principles on which it has been acting and proposes to act. The Uganda expedition may elucidate some of these.

Calculations as to the agreegate value of this year's American crops are a little premature, but as the agricultural outlook is at present the most encouraging feature of the economic situation it is natural that they should be made. Mr. Henry Clews says that the corn (maize) crop this year according to present promises will yield 2,700,000,000 bushels, which at the September option price of 62 cents would be valued at 1,700,000,000dls. The wheat crop with an indicated yield of 675,000,000 bushels at 93 cents per bushel would amount to 627,000,000dols. The cotton crop, which promises 13,000,000 bales at 9 1-2 cents, would yield about 600,000,000 dols. The oat and hay crops, now out of danger, are record-breakers in quantity and quality. Last year these two crops were valued at over 1,000,000,000 dols. All the crops of 1907 were estimated by the Department of Agriculture at a valuation of 7,412,00,000dols. on the farm; and in view of the larger yield this year and the good prices generally obtained, it is expected that the farmers this year will produce new wealth worth at least 3,000,000,000dols. The farmers are already in better condition financially than they ever have been as a class, and will be more able to buy necessities and luxuries than at any time in their history. Mr. Clews thinks that any tardiness in recovery will be chiefly in the erection of new buildings and new plants. "In all probability the plants of the country have been sufficiently enlarged during the last few years to meet requirements for some time to come: and as we have been much occupied building cotton mills, ironworks new office buildings, new apartments, &c., old time activity in these lines will not be quickly resumed until there are signs of the new facilities becoming inadequate."

Manufacturers of the grey cotton domestic cloths, who sell their production to the home-trade houses are finding new business exceedingly scarce, the

majority of buyers being more interested in clearing their high-priced stocks than in entering into fresh engagements. Heavy wide goods are particularly depressed, for the Colonial firms who formerly took a fair quantity of this style of cloth prefer now to buy purer makes of Wigans and twills. Makers who have specialities in raising and finishing qualities are, however, better employed. The export demand for the lower grades of 10 by 10 and 12 by 12 domestics is affected by the depression in the Central and South American markets, but wide coarse makes for bag-making are in limited demand for the River Plate. Inquiries are to hand from the Levant for sheetings or "cabots" in the lower tape-sized qualities. Lancashire manufacturers are now quoting low prices for these goods and are successfully competing with the Italian makers. Mexican domestics for Bagdad are very dull, and shippers are holding back goods until they have better reports from the Persian market. The Red Sea ports are taking goods more freely in 36in. 30yds. 10 by 10 and 12 by 12 sized makes. The American competition in the better grades of these goods is very keen, and the manufacturers of well-known marks are quoting comparatively low prices.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada for the first six months of this year are somewhat above the average being given in the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" as 126,157,750dls. as compared with dls.117,473,400 for the corresponding period of last year. The results obtained by the insurance companies during 1907 were exceptionally favourable, but it would seem as though this experience was not likely to be repeated in 1908. The figures given below show the total premium derived by British companies from the United States and Canada during 1907 with the ratio of expenses and losses to premiums received. Though certain important companies are ceasing to write business in the United States, it will be seen that some offices still derive a very large proportion of their premium income from North America. It is interesting to note that while the Alliance, the Guardian and the Yorkshire transact North American business in Canada only the Royal Exchange and the State do not underwrite business in that country:—

	Premiums. dols.	Percentage of losses and expenses.
Alliance	130,804	97·7
Atlas	2,064,753	80·8
Caledonian	1,730,306	92·1
Commercial Union	7,110,385	89·3
Guardian	692,932	81·6
Law Union and Crown	579,198	74·3
L'pool & Lond. & Globe	9,232,172	81·5
London	2,048,884	78·5
London and Lancashire	1,040,264	74·4
North Brit. & Mercantile	5,561,385	78·3
Northern	3,606,653	80·6
Norwich Union	2,624,643	88·4
Phœnix	5,393,369	80·9
Royal	11,775,323	93·1
Royal Exchange	1,441,954	77·4
Scot. Union & National	2,328,038	83·9
Sun	5,198,057	84·8
State	102,066	111·3
Yorkshire	137,723	79·9

We are informed that the name of the Society of Accountants and Auditors has been altered to "The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors" in order to bring the Society's title and the members' legal designation of "incorporated accountant" into harmony.

THE 5TH LANCERS.

The parliamentary papers circulated on July 30, contained four questions to the Secretary of State for War by Mr. Nield, M.P., on the subject of the retirement of Capt. Bryce Wilson, late of the 5th Lancers, and Mr. Haldane's reply thereto. Mr. Nield asked:—

1. Whether, after making an adverse confidential report with reference to Capt. Bryce Wilson, his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Graham, recommended him for promotion to a majority in a cavalry regiment serving, or about to service, in India.

2. Whether, on Dec. 2, 1907, the War Office officially stated that there was nothing against the character or efficiency of Capt. Wilson; and whether, in view of that fact and the desirability of establishing public confidence in the decisions of the military authorities, Mr. Haldane would state why Capt. Wilson was dismissed or retired from the service in view of such official declarations.

3. Whether Mr. Haldane was aware that Captain Bryce Wilson was dealt with upon the basis of a confidential report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, which, it was alleged, was wholly untrue and at variance with the previous reports made by the said commanding officer; and whether, in the interests of the service and the public, he would direct an investigation to be made into the circumstances and truth of such report.

4. Whether he was aware that in October 1907 Captain Wilson was placed on half pay and subsequently gazetted out of the 5th Lancers, notwithstanding the fact that on November 25, 1907, his late commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, admitted his fitness to remain in the service, while objecting to his continuance (for private and personal reasons) in the 5th Lancers; and whether he would insist upon a full explanation being given why two inconsistent and contradictory reports were allowed to be given by and received from the same officer with regard to the subject.

Mr. Haldane, in his reply, states:—On receiving from Lieut.-Col. Graham a report that Capt. Bryce Wilson had not a good influence in his regiment, the Army Council called upon General Sir John French, commanding-in-chief at Aldershot, for his views. He reported that in his opinion Capt. Wilson should not be permitted to rejoin the 5th Lancers, on account of the bad influence he exercised over the junior officers of the regiment. These reports are regarded as fully justifying the action taken by the Army Council in placing Capt. Bryce Wilson on half-pay. It subsequently came to the knowledge of the War Office that the removal to half-pay of five officers of the regiment, of whom Capt. Wilson was one, had given rise to rumours which reflected upon the character of these officers. Having regard to the fact that other officers besides Capt. Bryce Wilson had been placed on half-pay, it was decided to make a general announcement to the effect that the action taken was not taken on grounds detrimental to their characters. At the same time, Capt. Wilson's retention in the regiment was considered to be undesirable for reasons given by Sir John French, to which I have already alluded. It is true that after reporting adversely upon Capt. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Graham recommended him for promotion into a cavalry regiment serving or about to serve in India, but the Army Council did not agree with recommendation. In expressing the opinion that this officer was not unfit to remain in the service, Lieut.-Col. Graham intended to imply that in extra-regimental employment the special reasons which rendered Capt. Wilson's retention in the 5th Lancers so undesirable would not operate, at all events to anything like the same extent. The whole circumstances have been considered by me personally, as well as in consultation and in my opinion and that of my military advisers it would not be in the interests of the Army or the public to restore Capt. Bryce Wilson to his former position.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

ROYAL SCOTS "B" VS. BOMBAY ROVERS.

The last fixture of the Cupholders (47th of the League) was with the Rovers Football Club and was played yesterday evening on the Cooperage and was witnessed by quite a poor crowd, the game resulting in a win for the Military team by the largest score recorded this season—six to love. It was a one-sided game; the soldiers were on the aggressive throughout and making matters hum for their opponents, did as they liked. Four goals were registered for them during the intial moiety and two more were added after lemons. The Civilians were most of the time on the defensive and whenever they broke through, it was only to have the ball returned back with thanks. The fact that the Scots' custodian was challenged once and only once during the sixty minutes will explain the nature of the contest.

The Scots were playing three of their usual men short, but the places of Taylor, Wright and Parkes were creditably filled by Papps, Gilbertson and Hodge. It should not be out of place here to mention that Parkes has so far recovered from the injury to his knee which he sustained in Poona as to be present on the ground yesterday, and will again be able to take part in Soccer in about ten days, just in time for the Rovers Tournament. The Scotch backs had practically little work to do and the ball was mostly with their advance guard. The latter played a grand game and often provided an exhibition of clever short passing, but it has to be noted that there was a tendency on the part of some of their forwards, the inside-right in particular, to trick and fool about the ball a bit too much; this sort of over-play lost the Scots many a chance. On the Rovers' side, Mungavin and Brydon inside-right and outside-left respectively, never lost a chance of breaking through. Petty was the best of the halves, while Cuzen and Withers tried their utmost to check the military rushes. Their custodian was poor in the opening period, but he improved during the later stages and gave a good account of himself. One defect Webb had, and that is, an inclination to use his feet a lot too much where hands and fists would have been more serviceable and this tendency is responsible for three at least of the 6 goals scored off him. On a heavily soaked ground and under a cloudy sky, the teams met and winning the toss, the Scots set their opponents to defend the Southern goal. From the kick-off it was a series of attacks on the Rovers. After thirteen minutes' play, MacConnell opened the score. Soon after the centre-forward, Hodge, scored No. 2. Then, out of a corner, G. Ross volleyed the ball in for the third point and a couple of minutes later, Gilbertson added a further goal. Five minutes to half time, the Rovers crossed the mid-line for the first time but Finnigan forced them to retreat. Just as the referee was piping the interval, Hodge missed a good opportunity by slipping on the ball in front of the posts.

Score:—

Royal Scots "B" ..... 4 Goals.
Rovers ..... Nil.

The weather which looked threatening during the first half cleared on restart of the game. Exchanges during the first five minutes were even; then the Scots recommenced assailing their enemies and Webb, Withers and Cuzen were time and again called upon. After about a quarter of an hour's play, G. Ross notched the fifth goal and soon after forced Webb to make way for him to Score No. 6. The Scots continued to be on the aggressive till a few minutes before final time, when Mungavin taking up a pass from Welsh, with an open goal before him and plenty of time to steady himself, shot right into Underdown, and found the latter wideawake losing thus the one chance of the Rovers to open their credit sheet.

Score:—

Royal Scots "B" ..... 6 Goals.
Rovers ..... Nil.

TEAMS.

ROYAL SCOTS "B."

Goal—Underdown.
Backs—Finnigan, Foster.
Half-backs—Hill, Papps, Lakin.
Forwards—Gilbertson, G. Ross, Hodge, MacConnell, Mackintosh.

ROVERS.

Goal—Webb.
Backs—Withers, Cuzen.
Half-backs—Illingsworth, Livesay, Petty.
Forwards—Dift, Mungavin, Farrell, Welsh, Brydon
REFEREE—Sergeant Watts, R.A.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	14	14	0	0	39	2	28
Royal G. Artillery	13	8	4	1	29	13	17
Royal Scots "A"	10	6	2	2	18	7	14
Commercial Gymkhana	13	4	8	1	15	25	9
Y. M. C. A.	11	4	6	1	11	23	9
Bombay Gymkhana	11	2	5	4	11	15	8
Govt. Telegraph	11	2	6	3	12	26	7
Rovers F. C.	11	0	9	2	5	29	2

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

Following are the entries for the Durand Football Tournament, commencing on Monday, 14th September. Ties will be drawn on Thursday, 3rd September at 6 p.m.:—

The Mountain Artillery, Sirhind Brigade, 12th Royal Lancers, 15th King's Hussars, 17th Lancers, 1st Battalion, The Queen's, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, the Cameronians, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, 2nd King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, the Simla Volunteer Rifles, and Bishop Cotton School (Simla).

THE preliminary estimates of area sown with cotton in the United Provinces is from 8 to 10 per cent. on last year, so that the popularity of this crop is maintained. The sugarcane crop is satisfactory, except in Bareilly and Philibhit, while disappointing accounts also come from Ballia.

POLO.

Junior Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17.

The above Tournament, for which no fewer than fourteen teams have entered, commenced to-day in very fine weather, but the ground was sticky through the heavy rain we have been having lately, and as the three games progressed it got very much cut up.

The teams registered to play are the Poona Divisional Staff, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, 26th Cavalry, 24th Poona Horse, Central India Horse, Mounted Infantry, the Somersets, Worcesters, Northamptons, the Bombay Gymkhana, the Buccaneers, the Blue Bottles, and the On-lookers.

Three games were played to-day, when the Northamptons met the Poona Horse; the Blue Bottles the Bombay Gymkhana, and the 26th Cavalry the Mounted Infantry. All three games were practically onesided, but the losers never lost heart, and played on with admirable resolution.

In the first game the Poona Horse beat the Northamptons hollow, but a pluckier team than the Northamptons seldom, if ever, entered the field. They were playing at a disadvantage and against overwhelming odds. Captain Cartwright, who took Mr. Haynes' place as No. 1, had only recently come out of hospital, where Mr. Haynes now is, and their back, Mr. Layard, had his wrist in bandages. From the opening of the game it was apparent that the Northamptons were no match for the Poona Horse, who walked away with their opponents at every point.

The second game, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Blue Bottles, was far more spirited than the first and afforded a fine exhibition at polo, though the Bombay team, who had two reliables in the Grahams, were outplayed.

The third game was nothing short of a walk-over for the 26th Cavalry, comprised of four well-known crack players who never gave the Mounted Infantry a chance.

Colonel Stisted and officers of the Somersets were "At Home" in the pavilion to a very large gathering of Poona society and their excellent band played during the afternoon.

FIRST GAME.

NORTHAMPTONS vs. POONA HORSE.

1ST CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in, the Poona Horse hied away with it and scored three goals in three minutes, Gray having hit two and Lucas the third. Some sticky play followed in front of the Northamptons, and before the Northamptons knew where they were the Poona Horse scored the fourth goal in seven and a half minutes. Poona Horse, 5 goals; Northamptons, nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Hitting out from centre, the Poona Horse had a clean run down to the Northamptons' post and were within an ace of scoring, but the ball whizzed past the post. The Northamptons then hit back to midfield, from where a moment later it was returned to the Northamptons' end and Hildebrand had no difficulty in getting through. At the close of the chukker the score was—Poona Horse, 1 goal; Northamptons nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Starting from the centre, the Poona Horse at once made headway for the Northamptons' end and hit a goal without much opposition, and the next minute Gray passed the ball on to Hildebrand, who hit it into goal. The Poona Horse had it all their own way after this, and quickly knocked up a third goal a second before the chukker ended. Poona Horse, 3 goals, Northamptons, 1 goal,

4TH CHUKKER.—The Poona Horse lost no time in getting the ball away to the Northamptons' end, and twice hit it past the sticks, and finding an opening for the third time, scored a goal. Next in start they were on to the spheroid, and sweeping down to the Northamptons' territory Gray got his chance and shot the ball into goal when the chukker ended. Poona Horse, 2 goals; Northamptons, nil.

5TH CHUKKER.—After some sticky play in midfield, the Poona Horse got away with the ball and had it practically at the mouth of the Northamptons' posts, where Layard of the Northamptons met it and hit it out of danger, when Hughes cleared with it to centre, from where the Poona Horse speedily had it back again to the Northamptons' end. A good deal of up and down play followed, till the bugle sounded the close of a well-played chukker.

The game finally wound up as follows:—

Poona Horse ..... 10 Goals
Northamptons ..... 1 Goal

SECOND GAME.

GYMKHANA VS. BLUE BOTTLES.

1ST CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Bombay Gymkhana were on the ball and ran away with it to the Blue Bottles' end, but it was soon returned to centre by the Blue Bottles, who carried it away to the Bombay end and Meynell hit a goal. This was about a minute after the start, and the next minute the Blue Bottles scored a second and a third goal. Then from the east-end the Blue Bottles again hit up to the Bombay posts, and before the Bombay Gymkhana had time to pull the fat out of the fire, Bingham shot the ball in just as the bugle sounded. Blue Bottles, 4 goals; Bombay Gymkhana, nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Hitting out from the centre Talbot for the Blue Bottles got on to the ball and carried it away to the Bombay end, when Wright had it to himself, but in shooting for goal the shot went wide. The Blue Bottles, however, continued to worry their opponents at the latter's end, till Graham with a neat back hander, sent the ball out of danger only to have it hit back by Meynell, and just on the point of time Talbot got on to it and scored. Blue Bottles, 1 goal; Bombay Gymkhana, nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Graham ran away with the ball to the Blue Bottles' end, where Talbot overtook him, and hitting back, Wright got possession of the ball and hit it through. Then the Bombayites warmed up, and running down the field got the ball well within shooting range of the Blue Bottles' goal and Scott hit it in the next moment. The Blue Bottles returned the compliment, and for the next minute or two play was confined to the Bombay end. Blue Bottles, 2 goals; Bombay Gymkhana, 1 goal.

4TH CHUKKER.—After a considerable amount of up and down play Talbot got on to the ball and ran away with it to the Bombay end, but before any damage could be done A. Graham shot it back to mid-field and from there the Blue Bottles worked it down to the Bombay side again when a splendid effort was made to score, but the Bombayites were sharp enough to avert disaster and then the chukker finished. Blue Bottles, nil; Bombay Gymkhana, nil.

5TH CHUKKER.—Soon after the start A. Graham got on to the ball and did a brilliant run down the field to the Blue Bottles' end, and hitting a skier from the right hand the ball went up to the Blue Bottles' goal, but Meynell galloped to the rescue and soon drew the spheroid away to the centre, from where it was taken away to the north of the Bombay goal; but no damage was done, when the chukker closed without any result. The final scores stood:—

Blue Bottles ..... 7 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... 1 Goal.

THIRD GAME.

26TH LIGHT CAVALRY VS M. I. POONA.

1ST CHUKKER.—A minute after the start the Cavalry hit the ball down the Mounted Infantry and Collum took no time in getting it through. In the next instant the Cavalry had a clear run down to their opponents' end, but it was quickly hit out of danger by the M. I., and with the few remaining uneventful play the chukker ended.

2ND CHUKKER.—Hitting out from the M. I. end, the Cavalry at once ran away with the ball, and Summers getting on to it, drove it clear through the posts. Popham followed up the feat a minute later, when the Cavalry had a clear run down the field and got within shooting range. With a few minutes' sticky play in front of the M. I. posts the chukker closed. 26th Cavalry, 2 goals; Mounted Infantry, nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—This was a very fast chukker characterized by up and down play for the first few minutes, then a foul given against the M. I. resulted in a free hit for the Cavalry, when Popham hit the ball up to Johnson, who at once drove it in before the M. I. knew exactly where they were. 26th Cavalry, 1 goal; Mounted Infantry, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—The Cavalry again had it all their own way, and getting the ball well within range of the M. I. goal Collum drove it through after two minutes' play. Then Palmer got on to it and had a clear run up to the mouth of the Cavalry goal, but just missed hitting it through; when the Cavalry galloped up and hit out of its dangerous position. 26th Cavalry, 1 goal; Mounted Infantry, nil.

5TH CHUKKER.—The Cavalry worked the ball to the M. I. end, where play was confined for a few minutes till Collum got on to it and hit it clear into goal, and that was the end of the game, with this result:—

26th Cavalry ..... 6 Goals.
Mounted Infantry ..... Nil.

RACES.

Poona 5th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17.

Wednesday, 19th August, 1908.

THE HADAPSAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Young Kohinoor, 9st 12lbs; Moonil Pasha, 9st 2lbs; Gold Mint, 8st 12lbs; Dumra, 8st 11lbs; Vasco, 8st 10lbs; Grey Falcon, 8st 9lbs; Mint, 8st 5lbs; Meerjan, 8st 4lbs; Mudlool, 8st 3lbs; Amood, 8st 1lb; Antica, 8st; Ashroff, 8st; Nooman, 7st 12lbs; Commander, 7st 11lbs; Lookman, 7st 10lbs; Young Gazelle, 7st 10lbs; Hazza, 7st 9lbs; Osborne, 7st 6lbs; Squire, 7st 5lbs; Calcutta, 7st 4lbs; Company, 6st 12lbs; Wadi, 6st 10lbs; Sarce, 6st 9lbs; Modesty, 6st 4lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

STICKS HANDICAP.—Bull's Eye, 11st 12lbs; Matalgia, 11st 5lbs; Recovery, 10st 11lbs; Carmenila, 9st 2lbs; Belle Robin, 9st 7lbs; Red Shot, 9st 2lbs; Olaf, 8st 12lbs; Pretty Molly, 8st 6lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised to 4lbs.

SELLING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.—Apology, 9st 12lbs; St. Patrick, 9st 4lbs; Altuna, 9st 1lb; Manjesk, 8st 10lbs; Cossack, 8st 8lbs; Dormant, 8st 6lbs; Balayeuse, 8st 1lb; St. Michael, 6st 9lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due, if not struck out before 6 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

Wednesday, 19th August.

The following Horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

THE TRIAL CHASE.—Distance—2 miles and 1 furlong.

Chinese Labour, Nell Gwynne, Lamrock, Daroji, Golden Morn and Cairnsmore.

THE STICKS HANDICAP.—Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Bull's-Eye, Matalgea, Recovery, Robin, Red Shot and Belle Olaf.

THE SELLING PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

St. Patrick, Abruna, Manjess, Cossack, Spirea, Dormant, Balayeuse and St. Mitchel.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 3 lbs.

THE HADAPSAR PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Young Kohinoor, Gold Mint, Dumra, Mint, Meerjan, Mudlool, Amood, Antica, Ashroff, Commander, Lookman, Young Gazelle, Hazza, Osborne, Squire, Company, Wadi and Modesty.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs. Veto, Express, The Munshi, M.V.O., Minix, Court Martial, Deenar, White Oats, Sher and Matlick.

ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Fix, Elector, Bin Saood, Arab Sheik, Wellington, Posseidon, The Barb, Lofan, Meazer, Mahan, Chuniz, Colaba, Soocab, Meerdhan, Balmoral, Zargaum, Ardhan, and Fritz.

THE LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Selection, Godolphin, Rajah Bahadur, Tamim, Real Blood, Hasty Jack, Little Boy, Nasaralla, Hishan, Latiff, Little John, Special, Light Bom, Silver Stream, Raffles, Orby, Hobart, Pootas, Murzook, Hillo, Sir Askar, and Little Officer.

6th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY 22ND AUGUST.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. yesterday.

LOSERS HANDICAP.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Captain Houston and Major Hennessy's Yuba, H. H. the Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga S. Shah's Forfeit, Mr. Jacob Saith's, Sir Simon, (by Courage), Colonel Beaver's Highland Fling, Mr. J. Law's Golden Morn, Mr. Beaumont's Spirea, Mr. R. R. S.'s Oakton, and Lachlan, Mr. Morison's Lady Lomond, Mr. P. B. Avasia's, Conscience, Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dormant, Mr. G. H. Cohen's Umutbee, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sir Galahad, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Dulcimer, Mr. W. Hutchin's Vocalist, Mr. M. Goculdass's Lady Metal, Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon, and Master, Theo and Bucolic (by sainfoin—Sonatina).

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Captain H. T. Walker's Felicity 14st 11b. and Mr. Artin A Essayee's Koko 14st 2lbs, Major G. Moore's Tete-a-Tete (14st. 1 1 2lbs.), Mr. Kelso's Russsley Rose (14st) and Encourage (14st 1 1-4lb.) Mr. R. R. S' Lady Nannie 14st. 1 1-4lbs, Mr. R R S's Comeback (14st 2lbs), Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Wild Boy (14st 2lbs.), and Mr. Jiji's Mandeville (14st. 2lbs).

ALL HORSE PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Mr. F. L. Potter's Volume, Messrs. Wood and Badger's Keenudan, Messrs. Wood and Ledger's Squire Alfred, H. H. the Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Mr. J. K. S's. Picturesque (by Mostyn—Picture), H.H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lord Merv, H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Absentee, H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mallinyook, H. H. Maharaja Jam Sahib's Ebullition, Mr. R. R. S.'s Oakton, Mr. R. R. S.'s Uto, Mr. R. R. S.'s Lachlan, Mr. Kelso's Hunting Horn, Mr. D. Runchordass' Coquette, Thakur Sripal Singh's Mother Goose and The Master, Mr. E. Rube's Chassepot, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Cinder Bill, Mr. M. Goculdass' Apology, and Mr. Jiji's Pelargonium.

2ND WELTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, Mr. Fred's Raincloud (by St. Swithen—Liguria,) Aga Shah's Peria Doray, Captain Hodgson's. The Earl, Mr. G. K's Wolferton, Colonel Beaver's Highland Fling, Mr. J. Law's Golden Morn, Captain Mundy's Coriolan, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Dulcimer, Captain Raban's Chinese Labour, Mr. W. Hutchin's Vocalist, Mr. M. Goculdass' Greenstone, and H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's bl aus g Lord Boyne.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. A Mistry and Syed Aga Kir's Murri Pasha, Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's Antica, Mr. A. M. Manus' His Highness, Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's Scarlet, Mr. Dawood Essack's Moscow, Mr. J. K's Fecular, Mr. Newton's Hadee, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Eed, Swalior, Meazer, and Merrily, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Force Don, Mr. R. R. S's Precious, Mr. 'James' Nooman, Mr. N. A. Andria's Gladiator, Messrs. Somjee and A. A. Saif's Mooreed, Mr. R. S. Forage's Safoog, Mr. Mujeed Jurje's Recruit, Mr. A. Runchordass's Spearmint and Meerjan, Mr. Fred's Court Martial, Mr. J. B's Remembrance, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Wild Popoy and Sealkote, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Young Salanic, Mr. M.-Goculdass' Kartantin, Hazza, and Young Kohinoor, Mr. Beg's Dhamar.

THE PONY CHASE.—Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs.

Major. G. Moore's Robin, Mr. Beaumont's Belle Olaf and Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Matalgia. Race declared void.

THE BEGINNERS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Godolphin and Shamshad, R. K. Sirdar Singhji and A. S'. Mutlag, Mr. Syed Aga Mir's Aden, Mr. Yussuf Abdoola's Gwalior, Mr. Abil's Zari and Martyn, Mr. Golam Hyder's Light, Mr. Ahmed Abdoola's Real Blood, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack, Mr. Pell's Fribz and Hullo, Mr Wallace's, Sir Askar, Mr Artin A Essayee's Porter, Mr. Newton's Sirur, Fallah, and Print Craft, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Grey Rose, Lassa, and Special, Mr. S. M. Ameer's Turkish Flag III, Messrs. A. M. Ameer and Newton's Viceroy, Messrs. A. M. Ana and A. A. McKenzie's Lord Kitchener, Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Arcadia, Mr. Syed Hashid's Hosdaib, Mr. R. A. Wallis' M. V. O. Mr. R. R. S.'s. Devon and Disguise, Mr. Mohsen A. Aziz's Murzook, Messrs. A. A. Saif and S. A. Wahed's b. a. h. Foskin, Mr. Buder, bin Alwar's Naif, Mr. R. S. Forage's Saree, Mr. Mahomed Motsen's Barrak, Mr. Hajee Ally Khadere's Silkration, Mr. Pitt's Fantom, Messrs. W. Hutchin's and T. J. Glynn's Chah Astoria, Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Holker, Mr. A. W. Essa's Fairfeld, Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Malik's Jaman, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's, Little Gofil, Mr. M. Goculdass's Maimoon and Jehangir, Mr. Hoosain bin Zaher's Chak Narsen, Mr. F. Mullen's Sir George.

If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon on Thursday 20th instant, the entries will be divided and two races given.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Thursday 20 August, at 5-15 p. m. (weather permitting):—

1. Jumping Competition.—(a) Horses and (b) Ponies.

2. Gentlemen to ride leading a spare horse up to post, change horses without dismounting, and return to winning post. Both horses to be saddled.

3. Crawford Market Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Competitors at the starting post will be given a list of fruit and vegetables. They will then ride given course to where tables are placed, bearing the fruit and vegetables, presided over by the Ladies. Each competitor will present his order to his nominatrix who will place the articles required in his haversack. He will then return over same course. First in with correct articles to win. Competitors must bring back their list to the Judges. They will also please provide their own haversacks.

4. Semi-final and Final Balaclava Melee—116th Mahrattas vs. R. G. A. Winners vs. B. L. H.

5. The Menagerie Stakes.—Gentlemen will be provided on starting with a piece of paper, on which will be written the name of an animal. They will ride given course, dismount and run to a line 20 ft. distant from where their partners are sitting, and will imitate in any way they please the noises or antics of that animal. The Lady will write the name of the animal on a piece of paper, and will run with it to partner who will return over same course.

6. Steeplechase (if sufficient entries).—Horses and Ponies. Distance—3 furlongs.

MOTION OF A BOWED VIOLIN-STRING.

How does a violinist control the loudness of his tone? Helmholtz, the great German physicist, tells us that while the bow is moving across the string the part of the latter in contact with the bow alternately follows it and springs back from it, causing the whole of the string to vibrate. According to his belief the loudness may be altered only by changing the position or speed of the bow, and does not depend at all on me the pressure. This conclusion, says Harvey N. Davis, in a paper read before the American Physical Society at Chicago and printed in "The Physical Review," is not in agreement with experience, and he explains by referring to some recent experiments on the subject. Says Mr. Davis:

"To each bowing speed corresponds a certain bowing pressure below which the normal Helmholtzian form can not be maintained, and this critical pressure varies very nearly as the bowing speed. It can be considerably exceeded without changing the nature or magnitude of the vibration but a violinist would ordinarily use as small pressure as his bowing speed at the moment would allow, both because of the scratching which too great a pressure causes and to avoid undue fatigue. Therefore even if loudness is determined by bowing speed alone a greater bowing speed would always be accompanied by a greater pressure and this would seem to be the cause of the loud tone. This tends to mask the real issue, which is whether loudness increases with pressure at a constant bowing speed; but even when it is allowed for, experience seems to be against the Helmholtzian theory.

"The author is therefore led to believe that the actual motion of a violin string is usually not of the normal Helmholtzian type, but of the sort . . . corresponding to light bowing. . . . Diminishing the pressure of the bow carries the ordinary straight line form continuously over into one from which the overtones have entirely disappeared, the amplitude of the fundamental being also somewhat reduced. . . . This explanation obviously requiries that the quality of the tone should change when its loudness is varied at constant bowing speed, and this seems to be the case, although the effect is not as marked as might be expected."

A COMING COMET.

A Phenomenal Prophecy Proves True.

An event of extreme interest, not only to astronomers, but to the world at large, will soon take place. This is the return of the periodic comet made famous by the genius of Halley.

Before Halley's time comets had been regarded as chance visitors to our solar system, except when they were looked upon as special messengers of divine wrath. Newton, however, showed that comets were subject to the law of gravitation. By mapping the paths of many comets, Halley found that three of them apparently had the same orbit, that is, they were different apparitions of the same object. He observed this comet in 1682 and predicted its return again after 76 years. Halley knew that he could not live to witness the event, and his words concerning it are rightly famous: "If it should return according to our predictions about the year 1758, impartial posterity will not refuse to acknowledge that this was first discovered by an Englishman." It returned in March, 1759, a few months later than Halley expected, and only seventeen years after his death. Pontecoulant was one of at least five mathematicians who computed the last return of Halley's come in 1835. It reached perihelion (the point of the comet's path nearest the sun) within a few days of the predicted time. Pontecoulant also made the necessary computations for the next return, and published his reasults in 1864. His date for perihelion is May 24, 1910.

APPEARANCES RECORDED FOR 2,000 YEARS.

It was to be expected that before the time for the comet's return various astronomers would be sufficiently interested in the problem to re-determine the elements. So far this appears to have been undertaken only by the English astronomers, Cowell and Crommelin. It is interesting to know that the results which they obtain are in substantial agreement with those of Pontecoulant, so that the comet may be confidently expected to reach perihelion passage in May, 1910.

Astronomers will not wait till that time, however, for their first view of the comet, Professor O. C. Wendell has just made himself responsible for an ephemeris—a kind of diary—based on the elements of Pontecoulant. From this it appears that at the present time the comet is less distant from the sun than Saturn. Its position, in the northern edge of the constellation Orion, is favourable for observation, but it is doubtful if even the great telescopes of the present day can reach it at present.

Owing to the form of its orbit (path) and its distance, the comet is moving in nearly a direct line towards the sun, and as viewed from that luminary would appear to stand nearly stationary in the sky. Owing to the motion of the earth, however, Professor S. I. Bailey, from whom we quote, points out that it will sway, during the next year and a half, backwards and forwards on the borders of Orion, Monoceros, Gemini, and Taurus. About the 1st of October, 1909, its apparent motion will become very rapid as it approaches the sun.

After April of the present year it will be unfavourably placed for several months. Next year the conditions will be somewhat similar, except that by January, 1909, the distance of the comet from the earth will be only that of the orbit of Jupiter. By October, 1909, the distance will have decreased to about 300 millions of miles, and by that time the comet will probably have been "picked up" photographically or visually.

The mean period of Halley's comet is 76 or 77 years, but, owing to the powerful disturbances of the great planets, this period varies much. Cowell and Crommelin state that the revolution of 1222 to 1301 was the longest on record, taking 79 years and 2 months, while the present round is the shortest, only 74 years and 5·5 months. It is believed that apparitions of this comet have been recorded during the last 2,000 years, but the identity of the earliest appearances has not yet been certainly established.

AN INTERESTING MAN.

"The persistence with which the cause of the Daylight Saving Dill has been promoted both in Parliament and the country, passing from the stage of astonished ridicule to that of serious discussion, has long shown that its author must be an unusual personality," writes the "Evening News."

"Mr. William Willett is widely known as an exceedingly successful and original builder. The son of a builder, he was born at Farnham in 1856. At the Philological School, Marylebone, he studied under that remarkable man Edwin Abbott.

"The successful business man speaks in him on any subject with which he is acquainted with marked directness and lucidity: but he has a very keen sense of humour. He is one of the most modest of men, and dislikes intensely any actual combat, but beneath his placid exterior is a persistency which is clearly shown in the career of his Daylight Bill.

"It is fitting, moreover, for a builder to be promoter of such a matter, for during the whole of his life he has always, as he says, 'turned to the light.' If you discuss his building enterprise with him he will tell you that he has always fought for light. 'You will always find Willett's buildings with plenty of light,' he will say.

NO RAILINGS.

"He would bring Nature as much as possible into the life of people in towns. He would do away with the rigid boundary fences of the parks, and let grass and trees and flower-beds form a part of the thoroughfare where possible. He argues eagerly that our parks and open places might be made more attractive to the people passing outside them. Where there are a dozen passing through he contends there are a hundred passing outside the parks, and it should be quite possible to convey to these outside more of the mental and spiritual refreshment, which comes from contact with Nature, however momentary. His plan, then, is to remove the railings from parks, and for a distance of fifty feet back lay them open to the streets which they adjoin. In the properties he has built at Hampstead and elsewhere he has retained as much greenery and grass as possible, and hedges usually form their boundaries instead of walls or railings.

"Among other places, Mr. Willett owns Clifford's Inn, and he expects that the ancient site will be covered one day with offices, that and Serjeant's Inn together would make a fine property, he thinks, if carried through to Fleet Street and Fetter Lane. He has an idea that one day it may be possible to pierce a street through there which should relieve the congestion of traffic at the end of Chancery Lane and form a way for the flow going east and west. His main theory in all this is to give more open spaces to London, thus making its streets more attractive and its life more healthy. In his unassuming way Mr. Willett has done a great deal for Londoners, and his quest after light in his many building undertakings has given healthier and more natural surroundings to many hundreds of people.

AUSTRALIAN INTER-STATE TRADE.

Some Official Statistics.

Melbourne, July 28.

Official statistics, showing the value of the inter-State trade of the Commonwealth during June last, were made available by the Customs Department to-day, the total for the month being £3,033,154,

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

DELEGATEES RECEIVED BY THEIR MAJESTIES.

The King and Queen, attended by the Ladies-in-Waiting and the Lord Groom and Equerries-in-Waiting, received at Buckingham Palace on July 27 the international representatives at the Peace Congress now sitting in London. Lord Courtney presented them, and delivered an address on their behalf, in the course of which they described his Majesty as "well-named 'The Peacemaker.'" The King replied as follows :—

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, the representatives of the Universal Congress of Peace and to receive your address. There is nothing from which I derive more sincere gratification than the knowledge that my efforts in the cause of international peace and goodwill have not been without fruit, and the consciousness of the generous appreciation which they have received, both from my own people and from those of other countries. Rulers of States can set before themselves no higher aim than the promotion of international good understanding and cordial friendship among the nations of the world. It is the surest and most direct means whereby humanity may be enabled to realise its noblest ideal, and its attainment will ever be the object of my constant endeavour. I rejoice to think that your international organisation in which are represented all the principal civilised countries of the world, is labouring in the same field, and I pray that the blessing of God may attend your labours."

The delegates were subsequently introduced to the King and Queen, who shook hands with each in turn, and received them most graciously in all respects.

The English delegates were :—Lord Courtney, of Penwith, president of the congress, and Lady Courtney ; Mr. J. G. Alexander, chairman of the congress ; Mr. P. T. Newman, chairman of the executive committee ; Mr H. S. Perris, general secretary ; Sir Jonn Brunner, M.P. ; Sir William Mather ; Sir W. B. Bowring ; Mr. Barrow Cadbury ; Mr. King, M.P. ; Mr. Felix Moscheles, chairman of the International Arbitration and Peace Association ; Mr. W. Evans, Darby, secretary of the Peace Society ; and Miss Ellen Robinson.

The foreign delegates were :—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Nobel laureate, Austria ; Signor Moneta, Nobel laureate, Italy ; Senator La Fontaine, Belgium ; Dr. Adolf Richter, Germany ; Professor, Stein, representing the Permanent Bureau at Berne ; Dr. Anesaki, Japan ; Dr. Polak, Poland, chairman of the Polish Peace Society ; Dr. Benjamin Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society ; M. F. Kemeny, Hungary ; Baron E. de Neufville, representing the German branch of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS.

The seventeenth Universal Congress of Peace attended by representatives of all the principal Christian countries of the world, opened its sittings on July 27 at Caxton Hall, Westminster, the Bishop of Carlisle presiding. The National Synod of the Evangelical Free Churches of France presented, through Pasteur Paumer and M. Baumgartner, an address to the Congress. The Churches expressed their sense of pleasure at the gathering of the Congress, and made reference to the friendly relations between England and France. "The Prince of Peace," said the address, was one of the finest titles by which the founder of the Christian religion was known, The Bishop of Carlisle, speaking on the subject of "Christianity in its Relation to International Peace," expressed his personal regret at the absence of the Bishop of Hereford. He said that Christianity was largely a religion of revelation and ideals, not only of the august and infinite, and only yet partially realised, revelations of the relations of God and man, but a great religion of great revelation concerning man himself. They were bound, as Christian men and women, not to be satisfied with their individual and personal development Christward, but to determine also that the nation to which they belonged should also develop Christward. Christianity had its messages and ideals for nations. They must secure national life, not national death—international peace, not international war.

The inaugural meeting of the Congress was held on July 28 at Caxton Hall. At the outset of the proceedings a letter was read from Mr. Balfour, declaring that peace is the great interest of the civilised world, and that everything which promotes it, whether by the education of public opinion by the conclusion of arbitration treaties, or by the efficient maintenance of defensive armaments should have the sympathy and support of all who have the welfare of humanity at heart.

Lord Courtney of Penwith took the chair, and delivered his presidential address, in which he dwelt upon the connection between justice and peace. He urged the importance of developing the strength and purity of international law, and maintained, that the last Hague Conference had accomplished much. The great thing to be aimed at was to get the peoples of the world to understand one another.

M. H. La Fontaine president of the International Bureau at Berne, afterwards spoke. Routine business was subsequently transacted.

Later in the day a reception was given to the delegates at the Lyceum Club, Piccadily. In the evening a public meeting in connection with the Congress was held in the Queen's Hall. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was the principal speaker, and was subjected in the course of his address to frequent interruptions from female advocates of woman suffrage, a number of whom were ejected.

The Congress sat again on July 29 at Caxton Hall, Mr. J. G. Alexander presiding. The principal subject of discussion was "Propaganda among Workmen's Organisations," and a resolution was carried in favour of making known the pacifist programme among the working men of different countries. The question of the possibility of organised action among miners to stop the coal supply in order to prevent war was also debated.

In the afternoon, parties of the delegates paid visits to Windsor Castle and Westminster Abbey.

Yesterday (July 31) a deputation from the Lambeth Conference of Pan-Anglican Bishops attended the Congress and presented a resolution of sympathy. In presenting the resolution, the Bishop of Perth (Western Australia) maintained that the policy of universal military service which was being advocated in Australia was not in opposition to the principles of peace. This view was, at a later stage, challenged by more than one speaker, but it was ruled that discussion on the subject would not then be in order. A resolution was unanimously carried expressing recognition of the favour the King had conferred on the Congress by receiving a delegation and an address ; and a resolution in favour of an agreement among the contracting parties to the Hague Conference for the restriction of military and naval expenditure was also adopted.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.,

BY THE WAY.

PHEW !

We should not continue to talk about the name of Tollemache-Tollemache if Mr. Leo de Orellana Tollemache—late Leo Quintus Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet Tollemache—Tollemache—were not himself ready, to discuss the matter. For a name is, after all, a private matter. But the names of this particular branch of the Tollemache clan are indeed extraordinary. One can understand the proper pride of race that adds a Plantagenet here and there, or combines the name of Smith with a Marjoribanks lurking in the offshoot branches of the family tree. One understands also that it is a reputable custom in certain circles to bring the infant daughter or son of Alf Jones of Shoreditch to the font under the tragic burden of Ermyntrude or Ernestine or Leofric or Montmorency. But the Rev. Ralph. Tollemache really "had a regular buster." He was the father of Leo Quintus, K.T.L. He was the father also of Lyonel Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh—Hugh ! Bah !—Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart Plantagenet and of Lyona Decenna Veronica Esyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Viola Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche—a mere Blanche !—Lilias Dysart Plantagenet, and of seven other daughters and sons, whose names would exhaust the resources of the linotype. Will they also drop their names ? Or have they compromised already like our friend the Jam of Nawanagar, and got themselves called Smith ? Anyhow, they have our sympathy. Let the recital of their burdens be an awful warning to godparents !

FAVETE LINGUIS.

Sir Frederick Bridge cries "Ichabod !" in a letter to the "Times." The matter of his particular Jeremiad is the singing of the National Anthem, or rather the English failure to sing it as compared with the chorus in unison of a Canadian crowd. As Sir Frederick puts it, "even in the City of London, so loyal to the King, it is generally left to a very moderate soprano vocalist, who sings it as fast as she can, with, usually, an accompaniment terrible to hear. The guests preserve a rigid silence and a sad face." There is truth in this. But we fancy, Sir Frederick mistakes the cause when he ascribes it to ignorance of the words. That is not it. Most certainly it is not disloyalty which keeps us dumb. It is neither more nor less than the remnant of that splendid insularity which—thank goodness !—we have not yet wholly exchanged for the "fausse bonhomie" of a pretended cosmopolitanism. It is the British character that prevents our singing "God save the King !" in public. Instead, we just bare our heads and look devilishly solemn. That is a practically universal attitude. The man who does not bare his head is in a ridiculous minority, of whatever character the gathering may be. He is either a crank or just a bounder. And we will confess that to our mind there is something infinitely more impressive in this solemn bareheaded silence than in the most exultant song. Nothing more impresses the visitor from abroad—who knows nothing that touches him in the same way as our National Anthem touches us—than this simple habit of respect for a person and a symbol. Nothing, indeed could be better, more dignified, or more proper. Let us stick to our "rigid silence and sad face." They suit us.

PASSING AN ACT IN A SINGLE DAY.

Mr. Bernhard F. Bussy, who recently retired from the Press Gallery after a service of forty-two years, contributes a chapter of Parliamentary recollections to the "Pall Mall Magazine." One feat of which he tells was the introduction and passing in 1886 of an Act in the course of a single day—indeed, in less than fourteen hours. The object was to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. There had been a rapid and threatening growth of the Fenians, and it was declared that a thousand Irish-Americans—all "colonels"—had landed in Ireland to bring about an armed rising. The Liberal Government of the day gave notice, one Friday afternoon, that a Bill to suspend the liberties of Irishman would be introduced at a special sitting of the House next day. On Saturday the Bill was brought in, at noon ; and, the Standing Orders having been suspended, a second reading debate was started. The handful of Irish opponents did their best to delay the measure, but in half a dozen hours the Bill was passed through all its stages and sent to the Lords.

TOWNS ON HOLIDAY.

Once more the holiday exodus which for a week or so each summer leaves several of our towns deserted and desolate has begun. At the present moment Burton-on-Trent lacks about 8,000 of her inhabitants, the employees of Messrs. Bass and Co. and their families, who migrated in a body last Saturday, on holidays bent. The annual exodus from Swindon is greater still, for when the Great Western Railway Works, which employ about 14,000 hands, are closed for the ten days' summer holiday, fully 24,000 persons leave Swindon in a few hours. There is a similar migration from Stratford of thousands of the Great Eastern Railway Company's workers with their families; and 2,000 people, the employees of Messrs. Lever Brothers, leave Port Sunlight each summer. But the greatest exodus of all is from the cotton towns of Lancashire, which are often deserted by as many as 50,000 pleasure-seekers in a single day.

WORDS TO THE YOUNG.

If you've got no cash to do it on you simply can't get wed,
And, although you may eschew it, on my oath 'tis as I've said.
You may frown and flout me coldly, and deny I know the truth :
Yet I dare to speak thus boldly in the hope of saving youth.
For oft, when fond youth nurses an affection for a maid,
He quite forgets his purse is not exactly over-weighed.
And love inside a cottage, though the honeysuckle twine,
Will not pay his mess of pottage, should he chance to want to dine.
And, although the dollars you rate on a lower plane than love
Yet there's many a struggling curate quite the contrary to prove.
And, perversely, such men Fortune with a spite that makes one shiver
Lays herself out to importune by o'er-plenishing their "quiver."
Now I've got no moral ready—I make no detailed disclosal.
I would merely shout out "Steady," if you meditate proposal.
And, as a prose-writ sermon, soon as uttered, is forgotten
For your own sake I determined to write verse however rotten.—D. A. in the "Rangoon Gazette."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COWBOY HATS.

Cowboy hats are the latest fantasies in the world of fashion to which the modern elegants is taking with all the enthusiasm induced by a new obsession, writes our Lady correspondent. These hats are carried out in exactly the same shape as those of the ranchman, with a wide brim caught up on one side, and are designed in fine straw to give the requisite flexibility to the shape, a couple of eagle's quills and a narrow encircling ribbon, or, in lieu of this, a "duster" scarf of woven silk, providing the only trimming. Where garden hats for young girls are concerned, the cowboy model is treated very much like the old Zulu hat—which appeared on the scene in the eighties, and which, besides fulfilling its legitimate functions as headgear, was pressed into service as baskets, flower stands, and workbags, and assiduously embroidered to suit the somewhat inartistic tastes of whilom dwellers in Suburbia. When treated after the Zulu model, a bunch of Shirley poppies provides the only timming, or, in lieu of that, a cluster of the common scarlet field poppy, mingled with wheat, bearded barley, oats, and cornflowers, and with a white or pale coloured linen gown, and a summer background of velvet lawn and dappled shadows, nothing is prettier or "younger" for garden wear.

A NEW FLOWER.

Another great millinerial favourite just now is the white foxglove. This has, in fact, achieved a sudden and almost unprecedented popularity, the snow-white silken trumpet blossoms, with their pinkish stalks, being introduced on straw hats as white as grass-bleached linen. In some cases the models in question are simply encircled with a twist of pure white muslin, which is knotted on one side with a great bunch of white foxgloves thrust through the loosened loops of the fabric, while another pretty method consists of a single stalk of the flowers threaded at intervals through a wide encircling band of white moire. In every case no colour, except that which is afforded by the stems and leaves of the blossoms, is introduced into the design, the pure white hat having attained an importance in the scheme of attire, which has given it a unique standing this summer.

THE COLOURED HAT.

Where the coloured hat is in question, however, the "aureole" doublure to the wide brim has become a very favourite feature with the leading milliners. This lining differs from the early summer schemes in that it only partially covers the brim, and acts as a becoming frame to the face, while leaving at least three or four inches of straw visible at the edge. The somewhat hard and uncompromising doublure of satin is besides severely discountenanced by creators of modes just now, and its place has been taken by a lining composed of two thicknesses of tulle or chiffon, which provides a very soft effect, and is kept in place by the tiniest quilling of bebe satin ribbon in the same shade, which runs all round the border. Certain shades of colour should, however, be sedulously avoided in this connection, the close proximity to the face rendering the colder and more "trying" tones anathema, except where an unimpeachable skin of youthful texture is concerned. A lining of soft rose pink, which casts a becoming glow over the face, is nearly always a safe shade and few women can go wrong in selecting it.

MR. BARRIE'S EULOGY OF MRS. OLIPHANT.

Mr. R. J. M. Barrie gave a charming eulogy of Mrs. Oliphant on the occasion of the unveiling by himself of a green marble memorial to her in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

"When there is such a function as this to be gone through in Edinburgh," said Mr. Barrie, "I always miss the presence of Professer Masson. It must come upon all his old students as it has come upon me to-day—Edinburgh and no Masson. And now Mrs. Oliphant has come back to you. It has seemed good to the people of Scotland that her face and lineaments should be carved upon the walls of their capital. She used to come here sometimes. It was her romantic town, too, and now she returns at your request. It is only a few halting words you can expect me to say to you here. I am no speaker, at all, and besides we are not met here for speech-making. We admire her as a woman and as writer. The woman was the greater part of her. Throughout her life she had other things and better things to do than to write, and she was doing them all the time. It was that that made her heart glad or depressed it—never her books—but with that part of her we have little to do to-day.

"I remember the last time I saw her, very shortly before her death. She said to me, 'For the first time for fifty years I have nothing on my mind.' She was not referring to her works, but take it at that. And what a mind it was, and how splendidly alive during all those fifty years.

"Which was her best novel ? I suppose we all have our favourites. And there was no one stood out as a pillar among the others. It could never have been said of Mrs. Oliphant, 'one moment only was her sun at noon.' But I suppose we would all agree that among the best are 'The Chronicles of Carlingford,' and that Mr. Tozer, the Perpetual Curate, Miss Majoribanks, and the others of 'The Chronicles of Carlingford' are as near to us as some of our friends and relatives. And there is another series destined perhaps for a longer voyage than even 'Salem Chapel'—those magical stories of the unseen. She did so much and did it so well. Even put aside novels, there are biography and history sufficient to keep a reader busy for years. Put that aside the better to see that very river of essays that flowed from her to the magazines.

HER SPLENDID MIND.

"Put all that aside except those that appeared in 'Maga' one of the mothers of literature—and still the record is impressive and if you have forgotten them then re-read them, and she did those because 'Maga,' out of a list of splendid contributors, knew that she would do them best. To her fellow writers the sheer quantity of her output is a splendid quality. It does not spesially prove her industry—many writers have been far more industrious. It proved her mind was splendidly cleared for action and how rich was the soil. The soil was of course her imagination—it was not one of those imaginations that have carried some writers in a single flight to the very vaults of heaven to play hide and seek with the stars, and sometimes to drop them suddenly.

"It is for the future to sum her up—we at least know that she was the most distinguished Scotswoman of her time and a steady light among that band of writers that will help to make the Victorian reign illustrious. A national monument in this historic pile means that to another of her children Scotland has said, 'Well done !' By your wish—Mrs. Oliphant joins the great shades who take care of Edinburgh and patrol the city inaudible."

THE "Daily Chronicle" has discovered that the increase in the British Army is only 4,487 since 1888-9, the year before the South African War ; and yet it costs seven millions more. Our contemporary has also discovered that the garrison in South Africa costs £600,000 a year more than if it were at Home.

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ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
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FOR THE HAIR.
THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.
I WAS QUITE BALD
J. EDGHILL COLES, Esq., a well-known Millionaire writing from Bath, says:—
"Gentlemen,—I am now convinced that, without exception, 'KOKO' is the best preparation possible for restoring hair. I was quite bald on the top, front and back of my head, and I have now a fine crop of hair. I am strongly of opinion that if the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and his good brother, knew your 'KOKO' for the Hair they would use it. I am willing to answer any questions from anyone on the subject. Yours truly,
J. EDGHILL COLES."
"P.S.—I enclose my photo just taken and I consider it a marvellous recovery of my hair, especially as I am over 60 years of age."
Koko acts as an invigorating tonic to the Hair, causes it to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliable, imparts to it the Lustre and Freshness of Youth, eradicates dandruff, and prevents hair falling and turning grey. It contains no dye or grease.

NOTE.—When buying see that you get "KOKO" packed in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. Look for above Trade Mark on both bottle and carton.
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"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.
Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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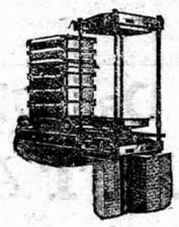
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FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
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Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
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One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.
Renewal of a Notable Offer.
Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."
There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.
This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.
Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is evidently without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and cultorative value.
These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is only undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be afflicted with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.
Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.
It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.
They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.
Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
96-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name.....
Address.....

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SIMPLICITY
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THE SUNBEAM
Is the acme of Mechanical perfection. Effective chain driven unique "Little Oil Bath."
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and you have the most perfect car built. Prices from Rs. 8,500.
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(PATENTS APPLIED FOR).

THE IDEAL PIPE FOR MOTORING, SHOOTING, &
This Pipe ensures a Comfortable Smoke whilst driving at any Speed, as the Dome can be adjusted against wind in any direction.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
B. BARLING & SONS, LONDON,
Makers of the world-famous EB WB Briar Pipes.
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [17TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
77 Bars Silver ...	Rs. 1,43,981	London ...	CharteredBk.
1 Box Gold Bullion.	2,258	Aden	M. M. Buxbhoy.
3 Boxes Gold Bullion.	538		
Sovs. and half-Sovs.	6,592	Aden	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins	4,118		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 3½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 22rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 17 lakhs down.

Exchange :—

The Market has been firmer to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and demand Bank bills, the Credit rate being 1-4 for 3 months' sight bills. There are no buyers of Bank wire under 1s. 3 7-8d, but as very few credits are offered, there is no actual improvement in quotations. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d. to 7/8
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight. ... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France 163
Do 2 months' sight. Marks 127
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 176

Government Paper :—

The Market opened at 95 13-16 ready and 95 3-4 for the settlement and closes unchanged but quiet. A small business is reported. Calcutta market is steady at 95 13-16 ready and 95 3-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95 13
1st Settlement ... ... „ 95 12

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Saturday closed 1-16 down at 23 5-8 for ready and two months' delivery, while the New New York quotation was 1-8 down at 51 1-8. Locally the market for ready bars opened at 60 1-16 ex-duty but on small enquiry improved to 60 3-16. Forward quotations are also firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	8	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is quiet but steady with little change in quotations, and only a small business passing. Exporters are not buying New Crop, but some houses are offering to sell Bengals for December, and January delivery.

Ready cotton continues quiet with some pressure to sell, but the demand is poor and the daily offtake meagre.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233/40	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	233 4	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	208	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	194	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	188	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	194	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	184	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	173 1/2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Import ... ... 4,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·31	5·11	5·04	4·97
		+04	

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·95	4·94	4·96	4·97	4·97
+04	+04	+05	+04	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Prices are easier, but there is little demand and the tone is dull. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
September ... ...Rs. 8 13 6 R. T.
New Crop April-May ... ... „ 7 9 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is easier and prices are giving way. A small business is doing at about the following rates :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat... „ 9 13 0
„ „ Cawnpore ... „ 9 8 0
New Brown Delhi, A.-M., „ 7 7 6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 6 0 B. T.
Tone.—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 4 0
Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 5 12 6 B. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 1 0 R. T.
New „ April-May ... „ 4 15 6 „
Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,422 1-2
India 64
Indian Specie Bank 54

Mills :—

Century... ... ... 377 1/2
David 361 1-2
Empress 306
Kohinoor 752 1-2
Manockji Petit 3,180

Presses :—

New Mofussil 650

Miscellaneous :—

Badhan Pile & Co 126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ... 385
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,100
Marcks & Co. 130
Treacher & Co 805

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej 567 1-2
Amritsar-Pattl... 114
Bapti-Valley 420
Ahmedabad Dhola ... ... 103 1-2 X, D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	2,236 bales.
Wheat	1,636 cwts.
Linseed	2,755 „
Rapeseed	440 „
Gingellyseed	217 „
Poppyseed	126 „
Groundnuts	144 „
Castorseed	1,639 „
Rice	29,248 „
Myrabolians	1,485 „
Cottonseed	6,985 „
Mowraseed	2,779 „
Gram	1,170 „
Joowar	187 „
Maize	nil „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending15th August, 1908 as compared with the statement of 8th August 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 8. Rs.	August. 15. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	101,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	57,57,954	63,12,622
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,09,34,410	50,19,813
Other Deposits ...	7,85,15,390	7,73,19,893
Post Bills ...	53,612	64,272
Sundries ...	17,25,243	16,98,276
Rs....	11,13,28,655	11,05,41,876
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,43,16,522	1,53,92,120
Other authorised Securities.	7,36,026	10,72,556
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,40,88,420	234,31,864
Loans do. do.	2,63,51,416	2,63,21,176
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,35,03,348	1,34,07,267
Dead Stock ...	3,10,903	3,10,905
Stamps ...	4,320	4,220
Bullion ...	3,28,720	3,22,801
Balances with other Banks.	8,79,366	12,24,821
Sundries ...	2,71,684	2,08,220
Cash ...	3,05,37,930	2,88,18,926
	11,13,28,655	11,05,41,876

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 11th Aug 1908, as compared with the statement of 28th July 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	July 28. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 11. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,32,25,400	6	9	1,29,05,670	13	11
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,83,64,285	4	1	16,62,68,512	5	4
Bank Post Bills. &c...	7,22,501	6	6	10,61,348	4	5
Sundries ...	14,19,473	5	8	11,60,070	9	1
Rs...	22,99,81,660	7	0	23,21,07,247	4	3
ASSETS.						
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,39,18,725	0	0	3,30,12,640	0	0
Investments ...	23,30,819	0	0	32,21,649	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,09,02,443	14	11	4,03,68,181	6	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,04,56,133	2	3	3,95,74,980	7	9
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,16,03,255	4	11	2,23,14,972	1	2
Balances with other Banks ...	13,61,613	6	5	11,50,134	12	6
Bullion ...	.....			4,053	0	0
Dead Stock.....	16,80,817	6	2	16,77,069	8	10
Stamps ...	15,443	11	11	15,724	15	0
Sundries ...	4,13,660	4	3	3,02,446	0	6
	13,27,12,911	2	10	14,16,71,851	3	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	9,72,68,749	4	2	9,04,35,396	0	5
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	22,99,81,660	7	0	23,21,07,247	4	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office...	37,01,915	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	4,40,000	do
Other Deposits ...	20,95,773	Decrease.
Post Bills...	3,38,847	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	99,84,745	do
Loans ...	5,34,262	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit...	8,81,153	do
Mercantile Bills...	7,11,717	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	78,04,349	Decrease.
Cash at Branches ...	9,70,996	Increase.

Percentage 46·17.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1908 and 1909 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Budget. Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
In Aug. 1908.				
Bengal ...	50,70,000	52,70,140	2,00,140	.....
In July 1908.				
Bombay ...	9,00,000	12,66,000	3,66,000	.....
Total...	59,70,000	65,36,140	5,66,140	.....

Five Sales of Bengal Opium and four months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Budget Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
To end of Aug. 1908.				
Bengal ...	25350000	27588365	22,38,365	.....
To end of July 1908.				
Bombay ...	2000000	4103400	2,103,400	.....
Total ...	27350000	31691765	43,41,765	.....

EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

From the 1st January 1908 to the 31st July 1908	11,232
During fortnight ending the 15th August 1908	2,009½
*Total...	13,241½
Total permissible exports during 1908 ...	15,100
Balance available for export up to the 31st December 1908	1,858½

* Includes 918 chests of Baroda Opium.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 15TH AUGUST 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to15th August 1908. By Council Bills	£6,28,104
By Gold	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 16thAugust 1908 to 31st March 1909	£17,788,961

THE "Times" publishes the following from Mr. A. S. Wadsworth, Shrewsbury :—"I was surprised to read in Lord Curzon's letter, in your issue of the 23rd July, the erroneous assertion that there is no public monument of Robert Lord Clive in either England or India. I am very pleased to be able to say that there is a fine statue of the great soldier and administrator in Shrewsbury, which is looked on with pride by the proud Salopians, because their great countryman was a native of Shropshire, and is numbered among the worthies of old England."

THE TWO SERVICES.

The answer given by Mr. McKenna to Lord Cast-lereagh regarding the alleged imperilling of the "Argyll" and the "Good Hope," on account of a signal by Lord Charles Beresford, emphasises in a remarkable manner the unfairness of the "Times" in publishing the signal as it did without taking the trouble to ascertain the real facts of the case beforehand, the paper had thus been guilty of a wretched piece of sensation-mongering which was utterly unworthy of the leading journal, and, it is monstrous that the professional reputation of any officer, especially one of the most distinguished in the fleet should be reflected upon in such a manner. Would to heaven the name of the "Times" informant could be discovered. There is not an officer or man in the Channel Fleet who is not incensed, and properly so, at these constant attacks on the authority and professional reputation of its Commander-in-Chief. The Admiralty will do well to realise the pressing danger of the present situation as promptly as possible and act accordingly.

CAPE COLONY'S "NAMESAKE" SHIP.

It will come as an agreeable surprise to most people, as well as to the majority of naval officers and men, to learn that long before "incidents" in the Channel Fleet commenced to be publicly discussed, it had been practically decided to send the "Good Hope," flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott to South Africa. Last year a movement was initiated among the women of Cape Colony with the object of presenting a shooting trophy and other gifts to the cruiser, which has a nameske associaion with the Colony, thus emulating the example of various counties in the United Kingdom in connection with the "County" cruisers. The scheme was taken up heartily, and the subscriptions have enabled the promoters to purchase a centre piece, shield and other gifts which are intended to form a permanent link between Cape Colony and H.M. S. "Good Hope." The presentation of the Colonists' gifts will be fittingly made in connection with the approaching Convention of the South African Colonies, and as the shield is intended to stimulate good shooting, it is appropriate that it should be secured on behalf of the King as the supreme head of the Navy, by Sir Percy Scott, who has done so much towards bringing gunnery in the British Fleet to its present high standard.

A VISITING CRUISER SQUADRON.

When Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott leads a squadron of armoured cruisers to the Cape in his flagship, the "Good Hope," in the autumn, whatever may be said in regard to the solution of a personal question between two British Admirals, no new policy will have been initiated to solve the problem. When, as many of us think, the Admiralty carried the scrap-heap craze too far, and withdrew many ships from police duties that should have been allowed to remain ; yet they definitely promised that the flag should periodically be shown on foreign stations by some of Britain's best and latest warships. Putting aside the present visit of a powerful section of the Atlantic Fleet to Quebec, in connection with the Tercentenary celebrations, the authorities have on two other occasions sent large armoured cruiser squadrons to fulfil their promise of showing the flag abroad. One of the visits was made by the First, and one by the Second Cruiser Squadrons, and the ports of Canada and the United States were visited. It is therefore the turn for a more Southern or Eastern cruise, and the Cape of Good Hope has been selected to receive a call from a powerful British squadron at a period in its history that will be looked back upon, probably, as momentous, if the States are federated, as anticipated. If the squadron could subsequently be pushed on to the principal Indian ports,and especially to Bombay, it might serve as a reminder to recalcitrant editors and their supporters that the British Raj has something besides soldiers to deal with rebels in seaport towns.

FOREIGN STATION RELIEFS.

As soon as the short period of mobilising leave has concluded, a cruiser will be detached from each division of the Home Fleet for "trooping service.' From the Portsmouth Division the "Crescent" will take out reliefs for the torpedo-boats at Gibraltar, the "Egmont," and the destroyers on the Mediterranean Station, thence proceeding to Hong Kong and Shanghai with new crews for the "Alacrity" "Cadmus," "Clio," and "Kinsha," and a half-crew for the "Tamar." From the Nore Division the "Charylodis" will be dispatched to Colombo with a new crew for the "Astræa," which is to remain on the China Station, the "Charybdis" being navigated back to England by the crew from the "Astræa." The Devonport Division is detailing the "Gibraltar" for a voyage to Sydney with reliefs for the "Challenger" and "Prometheus," which will be recommended for further service on the Australia Station, and new ratings for half the vessels in reserve at Sydney. In addition to the foregoing, the cruiser "Fox" is preparing to go out to the East Indies Station to relieve the "Highflyer," which is in need of repairs to her machinery.

AN UNTRUE CHARGE.

The Army is sometimes accused of waste and extravagance, but the charge is untrue. No man in his senses looks with favour upon great military expenditure, and soldiers would gladly see the cost of the Army reduced, if, at the same time, in numbers, efficiency, and contentment it could be maintained. A heavy outlay is not necessarily the concomitant of the best results. We make this remark because there seems to be an idea abroad—it is expressed by Mr. Miller Maguire in the World—that, because the railways of the United Kingdom for less than £34,000,000 a year, do their enormous work, it should be possible to economise upon the cost of the Army. The argument would be valid if it could be proved that the work of the army is properly comparable with that of the railways. To injure, weaken, or deprive of necessary material resources, the Regular Army would be to court disaster, and shorten the arm of our foreign policy. That Army is the very backbone of our military system, and of the mainstay of all subsidiary and Territorial forces. It is required to garrison India, where additional forces are required, to hold Egypt, and to maintain our position in South Africa—where it is to be weakened unwisely—and it has to maintain a great organisation at home for the training and preparation of drafts and at the same time to have in readiness a large expeditionary force, besides maintaining a vast system for making good losses in war, not to speak of the enormous and costly material and other elements necessary for its successful action. The training of officers, the provision of generals and staffs, the Staff College and the staff itself, besides numberless schools and establishments, all add to the charges.

THE Maharajah of Bobbili has contributed £10 to help the British Esperanto Association and H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh has also generously contributed one thousand rupees Esperanto is steadily making its way all over the world—and the next Great International Congress to be held at Dresden on the 17th August 1908, will be under the immediate patronage of the King of Saxony—four of the members of his family having become honorary members.

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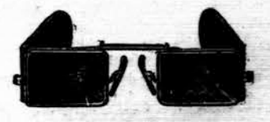

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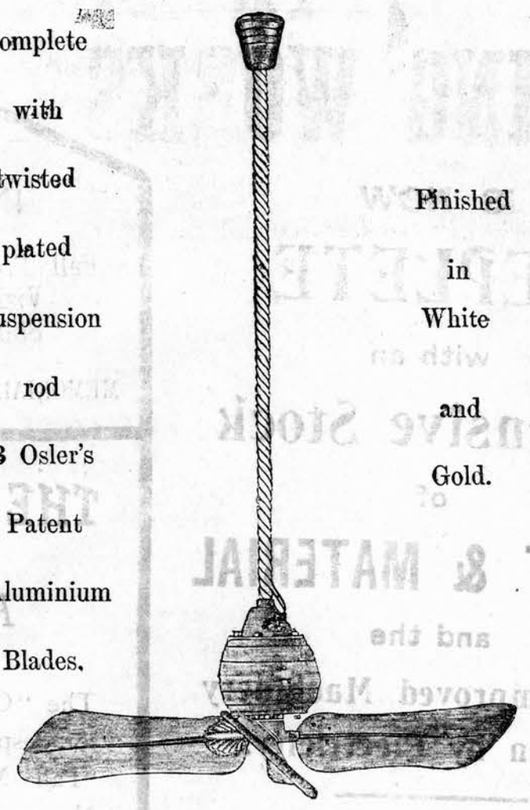

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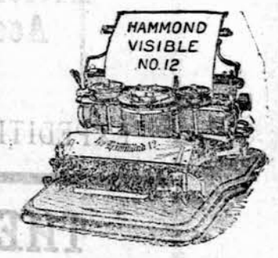

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